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VENIZELOS RETURN DEPENDENT UPON INTERNAL PEACE

Greek Patriot's Course of Action Elucidated to Monitor Representative

Refusal to Become Party Leader Emphasized—Not Suitable as Peacemaker

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

By Special Cable

PARIS, Dec. 6—At last Eleutherios Venizelos has spoken and his decision may be taken as final. The Christian Science Monitor representative had earlier asked him to declare what he intended to do in the face of the undoubted demand of the Greeks for his return to Greece. Mr. Venizelos was then wrestling with the problem. While foreshadowing his decision, he required time to elaborate it. Now he has handed me a letter addressed to his Greek friends, and confirms that while he is willing to help his country, he will not perpetuate party strife and therefore he will not return to an active political career. Appeals had been made to him to restore national felicity and internal calm.

Now Mr. Venizelos had rendered inestimable services to his country. All Europe and America admire his character and ability. But he remains the symbol of one of the two chief parties. His own view is that his return would rather provoke strife than bring peace. But the offer of Mr. Venizelos to do other work should be carefully noted.

Striking Manifestation

In his letter, as he tells me, he states that he has read the resolution passed by the meeting at Athens and sent to him. As the striking manifestation of a large section of public opinion which is conscious of the dangers looming ahead, it obliged him to take earnest thought whether or not to reconsider his former decision. He regrets that the result of his deliberation is negative.

The country stands in absolute need of the definite cessation of civil strife and the restoration of internal peace with the normal observance of the conditions of freedom. A large population cherish feelings of hostility to Mr. Venizelos, he went on to explain, not because they cannot forgive whatever faults that have been committed, but because they cannot forgive the great results achieved. Therefore his return would exacerbate rather than appease. He had, however, been asked whether he could return temporarily, and whether the union of the parties could be brought about. For a moment he was inclined to that solution, but eventually he was obliged to set it aside.

In consequence of the deep distrust which he inspired in certain parties he was not suitable, he considered, to act as peace maker.

Not Due to Resentment

Mr. Venizelos is, however, particularly anxious that his refusal should not be considered due to resentment at the vote of the Greek people three years ago, which put an end to his political career, but did not release him from the duty and desire to serve his country when he could. He would be glad to accept any temporary mission abroad, just as he had accepted the request to represent Greece at the Lausanne Conference. Indeed he would go further. He was willing to place himself at the service of his country in a more definite way as soon as internal peace was restored. A council of state would eventually have to be established, and if there was open to him a position on it in which he could render service, he would agree to serve two years, provided other outstanding persons would serve in that function, which would in nowise be political but judicial, and that there were no party objections.

Such is the authoritative statement

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ALLIES FORESTALL SEIZURE OF CANTON CUSTOMS' REVENUE BY SOUTHERN CHINESE LEADER

Foreign Gunboats Land Marines Armed With Machine Guns—Agreement With Soviet Russia Hinted At—Powers to Be Defied

HONG KONG, Dec. 6—Parties of marines from the foreign gunboats anchored off Canton are reported to have taken possession of the custom house there. The troops are said to be equipped with machine guns.

Six foreign gunboats are known to be anchored off Shameen. They include the two American vessels, the Asheville and the Pampanga, the British ships Cicala and Moorhen, and the French gunboats Malicense and Craonne.

The British flotilla has been strengthened by the arrival of the gunboat Magnolia with Admiral Leveson aboard, and the Tarantula, according to later advices received here.

The Japanese gunboat Matsu and the destroyer Sugi also have arrived at Canton, the advices state. Admiral Frochat of the French Navy, is aboard the Craonne.

LONDON, Dec. 6—A news agency dispatch from Hong Kong today says the action of the powers in sending marines ashore at Canton was taken for the purpose of preventing Dr. Sun Yat-sen from seizing the customs house, as he had threatened.

When visited by the British commander-in-chief and the French admiral, Dr. Sun Yat-sen is quoted as promising non-interference "if the measures you take are sufficient to prevent me."

By Special Cable

SHANGHAI, Dec. 6—In the course of an interview with the Canton correspondent of the North China Daily News, Dr. Sun Yat-sen made a somewhat sensational but half-veiled reference to an understanding with Russia. Although he refused to make an explicit statement, yet he hinted at an active alliance with the Soviet Government, whose agent, Mr. Borodin, is at the present moment in China.

In the course of the interview, Dr. Sun announced his definite intention of seizing the Canton customs revenue, claiming that for a long time Canton had shouldered the whole cost of the constitutional war and that Peking, with the connivance of the diplomatic corps, had used the Kwang-tung revenue to war on the province. The estimated revenue of Kwang-tung was $10,000,000 yearly and he meant to have it, as it was their money. Dr. Sun added that he would order the customs commissioner to pay him all the revenue from Kwang-tung and if he refused he would ask for the commissioner's replacement. If Peking was short of the requirements for the payment of the foreign loans due, he promised the payment of Kwang-tung's portion.

Dr. Sun said that he would abstain from seizure if the diplomatic corps guaranteed him Kwang-tung's share of the customs' surplus after the payment of the interest on the loans, providing that the arrears since the cessation of payments, following the American Government's objection thereto, were also paid. He went on to say that he would take action in a few days without notifying the diplomatic corps, as the Kwang-tung money was none of their business. He would oppose the forces of the powers if they attempted to prevent his seizure, although he could not overcome those forces, but he would have the glory of being beaten by all the powers, which he would regard as an honor.

As Dr. Sun is nearing financial exhaustion, he has sent three representatives to Shanghai to confer with his supporters on the question of resources. A delegate has visited Gen. Lu Yun-hsiang at Hangchow.

Canton, military objective of the North China forces of Gen. Chen Chiung-Ming and stronghold of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, his foe, has been the scene of much internal disturbances during the past few months, as General Chen's forces menaced nearby towns, martial law recently was declared throughout the city.

Last month General Chen's army was reported only 20 miles from Canton, and Dr. Sun's forces prepared for an engagement in defense of the city, by intrenching themselves on the hills six miles from Canton. Defections from Dr. Sun's army have been reported to be numerous for several weeks, and banditry is said to have been prevalent for some time, despite rigid restrictions imposed by authorities throughout Canton.

MERIT LAW TEST FOR DRY AGENTS

Civil Service Reform League Begins Campaign to Insure Honest Enforcement

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6—Prohibition officials should be classified under the merit system, removing prohibition from the arena of politics and making for efficiency of service. This is the declaration of the Council of the National Civil Service Reform League, which opened its forty-third annual convention here today. Other administrative changes which the league will support are classification of first, second and third-class postmasters under the merit system, the reorganization of the foreign service under the provisions of the Rogers Bill.

The general purpose of the convention is to outline a program of action for the coming year which will have as its aim "efficiency and economy for the Government service, while insuring just treatment of the federal personnel." It is pointed out by officers

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CAPE COD CANAL PURCHASE PROJECT FINDS NEW SUPPORT

President of National Rivers and Harbors Congress Urges Ownership by Government

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6—Support to the project to have the Government purchase the Cape Cod Canal from the private builders, was given by John H. Small of this city, president of the National Rivers and Harbors' Congress, and Charles L. Gifford (R.), Representative from Massachusetts, speaking today at the nineteenth annual convention of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress here.

Mr. Small declared that the proposal for Government purchase should be favorably acted upon by Congress in the interest of promoting national commerce and as a measure of preparedness in the event of war. Mr. Gifford said that while the canal had been a great aid to shipping, the communities along Cape Cod have not received any appreciable increase in prosperity from it.

Great Help to Commerce

"The canal has been a great help to commerce passing between cities to the north and to the south of Cape Cod and that vicinity, but so far the people in that section have not benefitted from it," said Mr. Gifford, adding:

"Massachusetts is not seeking any unwarranted benefit from the National Treasury in asking that the canal be taken over and operated as a public utility. Ships passing to and from the coast of Maine, the Gulf of Mexico and beyond are benefitting by the waterway, which makes it unnecessary to run the risks incidental to a voyage around Cape Cod.

"The people of Massachusetts pay a much larger proportion than most other states in the Union and they see waterway improvements being made elsewhere from the public Treasury, and I do not believe we are making an unreasonable request that the Government take over the canal and maintain it properly for all shipping. The canal should be widened and deepened."

Mr. Small, who was presiding at the session, urged that Mr. Gifford take to the people of New England the message that "outsiders looking in" see that the people of that section are neglecting great opportunities for waterway and water power development, and in the interest of the Nation should take advantage of the situation.

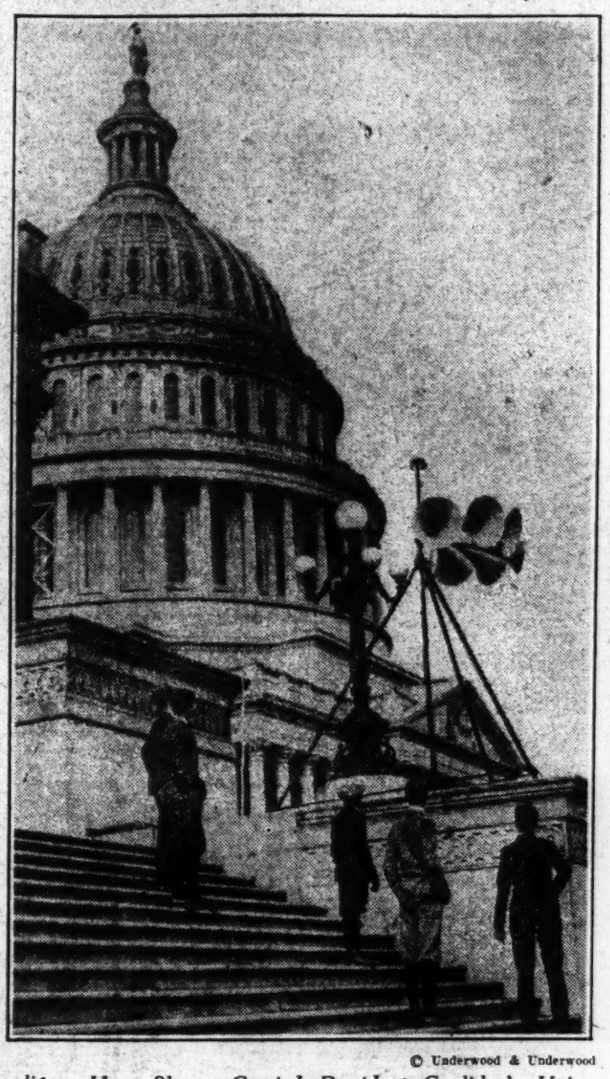
Resolutions Adopted

Resolutions were adopted by the convention, urging the adoption of a national policy of joint through rates on shipments by way of waterway carriers and railroads. Roy Miller of Corpus Christi, Tex., chairman of the resolutions committee, said that waterway carriers were not receiving their proper proportion of freight at present, and that if through rates were established, a larger percentage of shipments would go at least part way by water. The resolutions favored:

The establishment of through joint rates from origin to destination by

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President Heard Outside the Capitol



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Amplifiers Here Shown Carried President Coolidge's Voice to Thousands Who Were on the Plaza Outside the Capitol Where They Heard the Message

Air Will Be Cleared for Coolidge Eulogy

President to Give Harding Memorial to Nation by Radio

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 (AP)—The air will be cleared for 15 minutes next Monday night while President Coolidge speaks to the whole Nation by radio in eulogy of Warren G. Harding.

Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, whose department has jurisdiction over commercial radio and broadcasting activities, has requested all stations to withhold messages; the Navy Department has agreed to suspend all wireless operations, except S. O. S. and other emergency calls; the Army will be silent, and virtually all communication between ships and their land stations is expected to cease.

President Coolidge, who is honorary president of the Harding Memorial Association, will speak into a microphone in his study at the White House, and his voice will be carried by long-distance telephone to various parts of the country, where it will be amplified and broadcast by radio.

ANGORA DEMANDS TURKISH PATRIARCH

Government Policy Has Striven to Procure Nationalization of This Office

By Special Cable

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 6—The election of the Œcumenical Patriarch of the Greek Orthodox Church takes place today. Papa Eutim Tame, the agent of Angora, refuses to leave Phanar unless a candidate favored by the Turkish Government is chosen by the Holy Synod.

By CRAWFURD PRICE

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 24—To the several existing indications that the Turks are becoming seriously concerned about the internal situation of Turkey, may be added overtures which have recently been made by minor Turkish officials to the Patriarchate. The religious authorities have, in point of fact, been given to understand that Turkey would welcome the election as Patriarch of a Turkish subject, having a perfect command of the Turkish language, and who is Turkish in sympathy.

Outside the ranks of the renegades it would, of course, be difficult to find any prelate who would conform to these three conditions. Indeed, it is possible that the only available candidate would be none other than the notorious Papa Eutim Tame himself. But the development is interesting, as showing that the Turks are prepared to go some little distance to placate the feelings of their Christian subjects.

In this connection it is necessary to remember that the Patriarchate is not essentially a Hellenic institution. In Turkey this religious organization not

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COOLIDGE MESSAGE CAUSES APPLAUSE

Courage Is Written Conspicuously Across Its Face, Is Consensus of Capital Observers

By FREDERIC WILLIAM WILE

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6—Nominated in South Dakota and with his platform now before the country, Calvin Coolidge is at last out in the open. Henceforward he is all but an officially and formally avowed candidate for the Republican presidential nomination in 1924. His friends, while preparing to "organize" systematically on his be-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

PRESIDENT GIVES NATION'S POLICIES IN CONGRESS TALK

Mellon Tax Reduction Program Indorsed — Soldiers' Bonus Disapproved in Message

Adherence to World Court Urged but With Reservations—War Debt Cancellation Opposed

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 (AP)—President Coolidge addressed Congress today for the first time since he became Chief Executive.

Appearing before a joint session of the House and Senate recommendations touching all of the major problems confronting the Nation were presented by him.

Unqualified indorsement was given the Mellon tax reduction program, but the soldiers' bonus was disapproved.

Entire reorganization of the freight rate structure was recommended, and the chief executive declared that if permissive consolidation of the carriers proved ineffective, "the authority of the Government would have to be invoked."

American adherence to the World Court with reservations was indorsed but Mr. Coolidge declared this was not a partisan question and should not assume an "artificial importance."

Indorsing Government assistance in the disposition of exportable wheat, he declared against price-fixing, against repeal of the rate section of the Transportation Act, and against revision of the tariff law.

Silence Is Broken

Mr. Coolidge's address broke the studied silence he has maintained on public questions since he entered the White House. His message had been awaited not only because it definitely outlined the legislative policy of the Administration, but because of the political effect it may have both upon his own fortunes and that of his party.

In addressing Congress in person, a custom re-established by Woodrow Wilson, and pursued by Warren G. Harding, was adopted. The President spoke in the House chamber, standing at the clerk's desk in front of the speaker's desk.

There was an unusual demand for tickets to the House galleries to hear the first speech of the new President, and even standing room was at a premium, long before he began to speak.

Outside, on the Capitol plaza, another large crowd heard the address through an amplifying device, and at the same time it was carried throughout the entire country by radio.

On the floor of the House itself the crush was so great that members complained they were unable to get the seats to which they were entitled. House officers were directed to clear the floor of persons not entitled to admission just before the President's arrival.

Mrs. Coolidge sat in the executive gallery. She had arrived before the

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[The full text of the President's message will be found on Page 6.]

Outstanding Points in National Policy to Which President Calls Attention

OUR country has one cardinal principle to maintain in its foreign policy. . . . We attend to our own affairs, conserve our own strength, and protect the interests of our own citizens; but we recognize thoroughly our obligation to help others, reserving to the decision of our own judgment the time, the place and the method.

Pending before the Senate is a proposal that this Government give its support to the Permanent Court of International Justice. I commend it to the favorable consideration of the Senate, with the proposed reservations clearly indicating our refusal to adhere to the League of Nations.

Russia presents notable difficulties. . . . Our Government does not propose, however, to enter into relations with another régime which refuses to recognize the sanctity of international obligations.

The current debt and interest due from foreign governments, exclusive of the British debt of $4,600,000,000, is about $7,200,000,000. I do not favor the cancellation of this debt, but I see no objection to adjusting it in accordance with the principle adopted for the British debt.

The Prohibition Amendment to the Constitution requires the Congress and the President to provide adequate laws to prevent its violation. It is my duty to enforce such laws. It is the duty of a citizen not only to observe the law, but to let it be known that he is opposed to its violation.

I am convinced that our present economic and social conditions warrant a limitation of those (immigrants) to be admitted. We should find additional safety in a law requiring the immediate registration of all aliens.

I do not favor the granting of a bonus.

The supply of coal must be constant. In case of its prospective interruption the President should have authority to appoint a commission empowered to deal with whatever emergency situation might arise.

No complicated scheme of relief, no plan for government fixing of prices, no resort to the public treasury will be of any permanent value in establishing agriculture. Simple and direct methods put into operation by the farmer himself are the only real sources for restoration.

The taxes of the Nation must be reduced now as much as prudence will permit, and expenditures must be reduced accordingly. Another reform which is urgent in our fiscal system is the abolition of the right to issue tax-exempt securities.

The present tariff law has accomplished its two main objects. It has secured an abundant revenue and been productive of an abounding prosperity. Under it the country has had a very large export and import trade. A constant revision of the tariff by the Congress is disturbing and harmful.

Our Government during the war acquired a large merchant fleet, which should be transferred, as soon as possible, to private ownership and operation.

Unless the Government adheres to the rule of making a (railroad) rate that will yield a fair return, it must abandon rate making altogether. The law for consolidations is not sufficiently effective to be expeditious. Additional legislation is needed giving authority for voluntary consolidations, both regional and route, and providing Government machinery to aid and stimulate such action.

The world has had enough of the curse of hatred and selfishness, of destruction and war. It has had enough of the wrongful use of material power. For the healing of the nations there must be good will and charity, confidence and peace. The time has come for a more practical use of moral power, and more reliance upon the principle that right makes its own might.

Explorer Who Seeks to Promote World Good Will



Dr. Fridtjof Nansen With Mrs. Nansen and Their Daughter Miss Irmelin

NANSEN PLEADS WORLD AMITY AND UNITED STATES IN LEAGUE

Distinguished Explorer, Savant and Apostle of Peace, Has Full Program Outlined in Boston

Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, who carried the flag of Norway, in 1895, from the north coast of Siberia to the then "Farthest North," is in Boston today—an envoy extraordinary of world understanding. Back of the message of friendliness which he has brought to the United States there is still the Nansen of the laboratory and the Far North, eager, as he declared, to be back again at the study of oceanography and the exploration of the world at the Pole. But of these things he refused to talk.

"I hope to get back to all that some day," he said. "But not just now. The world needs saving and I have been drafted to help at that job. And it is a job, I want to make plain, that can only be done co-operatively. Believe me, if Europe goes on as it is, sowing the seeds of hatred, it will reap another war. And the United States could no more keep aloof from such a war than it could keep aloof from the last one. Isn't it about time, after all, that we recognize the fact that we're all bound up together in what's a mighty small world? I only hope you, in America, will see that before it is too late. I don't believe in force. I think it always fails. There will be no peace in Europe that is built on hate or revenge. Good will alone can heal the world. I believe that, and that is why I am here."

This, Dr. Nansen declared, is his message to the people of the United States. He spoke not as a natural scientist, but as an advocate of peace who for three years has stood at the driven storm centers of Europe and directed the forces of good-will against those of disorder. In 1920 there were a million or more war prisoners, scattered in prison camps all over Europe. The Treaty of Versailles had made no provision for their repatriation, so the League of Nations was called upon, and the League, in turn, passed the task to Dr. Nansen. He had scarcely carried through this undertaking before he was appointed high commissioner for relief of Russian refugees. In 1922 he took the same office for the relief of refugees from Asia Minor, and in 1923 he was assigned to the task of accomplishing the economic reconstruction of Greece, which constitutes his major interest at the present time. In 1923 Dr. Nansen

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CAPE COD CANAL PURCHASE PROJECT FINDS NEW SUPPORT

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rail, and water routes wherever available, with divisions of rates based upon the principle of a fair return to each agency for the services rendered by it, such rates and divisions to be subject to regulations of proper public authorities.

That the advocates of waterway development have no quarrel with the railroads or transportation companies using the highways was the statement made in the resolutions. They read:

We reiterate as essential to a fair and permanent solution of the transportation problem the principle of the co-ordination and co-operation among all participating agencies to the end that hurtful and destructive competition, which automatically exacts its toll from the Nation's prosperity, may be avoided.

Discrimination Charged

Charging the Interstate Commerce Commission with failure to give waterway transportation companies a fair proportion of traffic in interchange with railroads, Mr. Small appealed to the delegates yesterday to carry on a nation-wide propaganda for greater co-ordination between land and waterway carriers.

Meeting simultaneously with the opening of Congress, speakers at the convention appealed to the legislative branch of the Government to appropriate liberally for improving the waterways of the United States in the interest of greater national development.

Roy S. Smith, executive manager of the Albany (N. Y.) Chamber of Commerce, told of the efforts of his organization to have the Hudson River deepened and improved for navigation. The great growth of commerce through Los Angeles, since completion of the Panama Canal, was elaborated upon by J. D. Fredericks, representing the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce.

Mrs. Louis N. Gelder of Washington, D. C., president of the League of American Pen Women, urged that state highways commissions or other appropriate authorities, place markers on all bridges crossing rivers, giving the names of the waterways, as a means of fostering interest in water navigation.

Joseph E. Ransdell (D.), Senator from Louisiana, spoke on the development of the Panama Canal, and he remarked the growth of business through the Port of New Orleans since the Panama Canal has been completed.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, statesman and explorer, speaks on "The Storm Centers of Europe," Symphony Hall, 8.

Public lecture: "Mycenae, the Wonder City of Ancient Greece," by A. J. B. Wace, former director British School of Archaeology at Athens, auspices Boston Society, Archaeological Institute of America, 28 Newbury Street, 8:15.

Harvard Engineering Society: Lecture, "What I Should Like to Have Known When I Graduated from College," by L. D. Gibbs of Boston Edison Company, Pierce 110, 8.

Boston Public Library: Illustrated lecture, "What Pictures to See in America," by Martha A. S. Shannon, Lecture Hall, 8.

Shrine Circus, Mechanics Building.

Boston Radio Exposition, Horticultural Hall.

Boston City Club: Concert, 8.

Boston Y. W. C. A.: Folk dancing, 97 Huntington Avenue, 8:45.

New England Street Railway Club: Dinner, Copley-Plaza, 6:30.

Dedham Post 18, American Legion: Performance of "College Days," Memorial Hall, Dedham.

Neighborhood Theater Foundation: First performance, Municipal Building, Shawmut Avenue, South End, 8.

Y. D. Club: Lecture by Feri Felix Weiss, "The Sieve," 200 Huntington Avenue, 8.

Brookline High School: Showing of motion picture, "Powder River," benefit Stephen F. Rutledge Post, Veterans of Foreign Wars, 8.

Theaters

Boston Opera House—Sir John Martin-Harvey in "The Taming of the Shrew," 8:10.
Copley—"Candida," 8:10.
Hollis—"So This Is London!" 8:15.
Keith's—Vaudeville, 2, 8.
Selwyn—George M. Cohan in "The Song and Dance Man," 8:15.
Shubert—"Mary Jane McKane," 8:15.
St. James—"Magnolia," 8:15.
Tremont—"Little Nellie Kelly," 8:15.
Wilbur—"The Lady in Ermine," 8:15.

Photoplays

Park—"Scaramouche," 2:10, 8:10.
Fenway—"Why Worry?" 2:20, 7:11, 9:10.
State—"The Light That Failed," 1, 3:55, 6:40, 9:35.

TOMORROW'S EVENTS

Aldred lecture, "The Development of Lighting and Power Service in a Great City," by John William Lieb, vice-president, New York Edison Company, Building 10, Room 250, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 3.

University Extension: Lecture on "Turgenev" in course on "Modern Continental Writers," by Prof. Robert E. Rogers of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Lecture Hall, Boston Public Library, 9:30.

Legislative Council: Talk on "Law-Making by the Legislature," by Frank G. Allen, president of the Massachusetts Senate, 3 Joy Street, 2:30.

Boston Wellesley College Club: Annual luncheon, Hotel Brunswick, 1.

Massachusetts Poultry and Pigeon Association: Annual exhibition, Congress Hall, Chelsea.

Art Exhibitions

Arts and Crafts—Work of the Jewelers' Guild.
Brooks Read Gallery—Water colors and lithographs by Pamela Bianco.
Bookshop for Boys and Girls—Etchings by Charles Emile Heil; block prints by Harold Haven Brown; original illustrations.
Casson Galleries—Water colors by Harry Sutton Jr.; paintings by Anna Fisher.
Copley Gallery—Water colors by Charles Curtis Allen.
Children's Art Center—Fall exhibition.
Doll & Richards—Etchings by Sears Gallagher; water colors by J. Olaf Olson, Walter E. Webster and Romilly Fedden.
Goodspeed's—Etching and Lithographs of Ships by George C. Wales.
Grace Horne Gallery—Paintings by Ross Moffett.
Guild of Boston Artists—Sculpture by Richard H. Recchia; water colors by Charles Hopkinson.
Massachusetts Historical Society—Portraits in metal by Theodore Spicer-Simson, 1 p. m. to 4:30 p. m.
St. Botolph Club—Drawings and etchings by many artists.
Vose Gallery—Paintings by C. Arnold Slade.

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THEATERS

The Frances Jewett Repertory Theater Club

Actuated by its policy of giving of the best to the members of the Frances Jewett Repertory Theater Club and its guests, the Henry Jewett Repertory Company presented the first act of "Othello" at the club's meeting yesterday afternoon in the Copley Theater.

The outstanding feature of the performance was the appearance of Mr. Jewett as Othello. Although perhaps the first act does not afford the opportunities for the actor which later develop in the play, Mr. Jewett's presentation was sufficient to remind his audience that here was a devoted student of Shakespeare and a fine actor. The purity of his diction was especially an object lesson for the young actor to admire and try to emulate. Mr. Hulse as Brabantio, the desolated father of Desdemona was equally careful in the delivery of his lines, and was convincing in his conception of the character. Mr. West was the Duke of Venice was happily cast, and the Iago of Mr. Hampden, though a little hurried in delivery, was a commendable piece of acting.

Miss Standing as the unhappy heroine of the tragedy appears but briefly in the opening scenes, but in the little she had to do she was graceful both as to acting and diction. The rest of the cast was adequate, and the whole performance went with surprising smoothness, considering the brief time for rehearsal at the disposal of the players.

Preceding the play, the club held a brief business meeting in the theater. Amongst those on the platform were Sir Charles Peers Davidson, senior judge of the Province of Quebec, who presented the prizes to the winner competitors in the Shakespearean Pageant recently held by the Frances Jewett Repertory Theater Club at the Copley-Plaza, and Miss Hilda Olson, the newly appointed treasurer of the club, whose recent achievement in raising a very large sum of money for relief work in the Orient was referred to by the chairman, Mrs. Abbott. Miss Olson made an earnest appeal for funds needed for the building of the proposed new Repertory Theater.

STATE AUTHORIZES RAILWAY JITNEYS

Jitney service to be operated by the Middlesex & Boston Street Railway Company was allowed today by the Department of Public Utilities to be operated in Bedford, Concord, Lexington, Needham, Sherborn, Waltham and Wayland and upon streets and ways over which the company now operates electric cars in Arlington, Ashland, Ashmont, Billerica, Framingham, Hopkinton, Natick, Newton, Watertown and Wellesley.

The department, in the order it issued today at the State House, pointed out that a street railway company cannot operate jitneys without first obtaining a license from the local municipal authorities. "In giving our approval," said the department, "to this request, we are in no way interfering with local control."

The department also granted the request of the Worcester Gas Light Company to change the par value of its capital stock from $100 to $25 a share. The company has a capital stock of $1,400,000 of common and $337,800 preferred, according to the order approving the change.

RADIO PROGRAM FEATURES
Tomorrow

CKCE (Toronto, Ont.), 450 Meters—8:15, lecture on "Christian Science: The Religion of Joy," by Judge Samuel W. Greene, C. S., of Louisville, Ky., a member of The Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, auspices Third Church of Christ, Scientist, Toronto.

WNAC (Boston)—11:55, weather, 12:02, stocks, 12:15, church service. 1 to 2, concert. 4 to 4:30, broadcast from Boston Radio Exposition. 4:30, soprano solos. 5, stocks. 6, children's half-hour of stories and music. 8 to 9:30, Harvard Banjo Club, "Up the Street"; Instrumental Club, orchestral program; Harvard Mandolin Club, "Swing Song," "Marcheta"; Harvard Banjo Club, "A Review of 1923," "Football Songs."

WGI (Boston) — 12, music. 12:40, weather and farm markets. 3, Amrad Women's Club program. 5:30, markets. 6:15, code practice. 6:40, police reports. 6:45, news and sports. 7:30, evening concert and readings.

WBZ (Springfield)—11:55, weather and markets. 6, dinner concert. 7, dramatized children's story, "A Bear for Breakfast." 7:30, "Tales for the Kiddies"; "Surmounting Freight Difficulties for the Farmer." 11, chamber music.

WGY (Schenectady) — 12:30, markets and weather. 2, music, "Cross-Stitching Last-Minute Christmas Gifts." 6, markets. 6:30, children's program. 7:45, concert. 10:30, Hawaiian program.

WJY (New York)—7:30, "Income Taxes." 7:45, orchestra. 8:30, address, "The Position of Greece," by Dr. Fridtjof Nansen. 10, popular program.

WOR (Newark)—12:30 to 3:45, readings and music. 6:20, dinner concert. 6:30, "Man in the Moon Stories." 7, dinner concert.

WJZ (New York)—3, organ recital. 4:15 to 5, concert. 5, "The Larger Aspect of World Affairs." 5:30, markets. 7, stories for children. 7:50, violin solos. 8, "Loose-leaf Current Topics." 8:15, violin solos. 8:30, Columbia Glee Club concert. 10:30, orchestra.

KDKA (Pittsburgh) — 9:45, livestock market. 12, farm markets. 12:10, music and weather. 6:15, organ recital. 7:15, radio Boy Scout meeting. 7:45, children's period. 8, farm market. 8:15, "The Outreach of the Early Church." 8:30, concert. 9:55, weather.

WRC (Washington)—6, children's hour. 8 to 9, concert. 9, coast guard talk. 9:15, concert.

BOSTON RADIO Exposition
Admission Including War Tax 55c
DAILY 1 to 10 P. M.
HORTICULTURAL HALL

ANGORA DEMANDS TURKISH PATRIARCH

(Continued from Page 1)

only held jurisdiction over the Orthodox churches of various nationalities, but up to 1914 it had been recognized as the protectress of the Ottoman Christians. Outside of Turkey, of course, its influence was more extensive still, and while the Russian, Rumanian and Serbian national churches were more or less autonomous, they nevertheless owned allegiance to the Patriarchate, with which they remained in full communion.

It is in many ways unfortunate that, so far as Turkey was concerned, the institution became the medium of Hellenic propaganda, and this, to a certain extent but not entirely, explains the animosity of the Turks toward it. For some time, however, the object of the Turkish policy has been to strip the Patriarchate of its international significance and to establish it as a purely Turkish institution. Their first move was to start a Turkish Orthodox church in Anatolia and place Papa Eutim Tame at the head of it. They then (not without reason from their own point of view) commenced an intensive campaign against the Patriarch Meletios IV, and during the Lausanne negotiations were successful in persuading Mr. Venizelos to advise that prelate to withdraw to Mt. Athos.

Election of Patriarch

The authorities at the Phanar, with the support of the Orthodox authorities of Jugoslavia and Rumania (among others) then set to work to arrange for the free and independent election of a successor, Meletios having agreed to abdicate on demand; but before any arrangements could be completed—and in point of actual time, precisely one hour prior to the allied evacuation of Constantinople on Oct. 2—Papa Eutim Tame at the head of a body of Turkish priests, invaded the patriarchal palace and presented the Synod with an ultimatum. He demanded the deposition of the Patriarch, the expulsion of six of the eight members of the Synod and the admission thereto of seven new members nominated by himself, and his own appointment as representative of the Phanar in Angora. These terms were accepted and little more was heard of the matter until recently.

It would appear from dispatches from Angora that while certain sections of the Turkish press have been pressing for the appointment of Papa Eutim Tame himself as Patriarch, there has in other quarters been a revolution of feeling against this individual principally due to his displays of untimely arrogance. This may be regarded as a secondary cause of the developments which have now taken place.

A further question which inevitably arises when one considers the disabilities to which the Patriarchate has been subjected, is why the organization in its entirety was not removed from Constantinople and established on some other terrain where it would be free to exercise its historic functions. The explanation of this lies in the fact that, despite the international position of the Patriarch, he and the members of the Synod were Greeks, while the Patriarchate itself was regarded by the Greeks as essentially a Hellenic institution.

It is obvious, in any case, that this peculiar arrangement must now cease. Whether or not Orthodoxy will succeed in replacing it by some new organization to which the Orthodox churches in Russia, Jugoslavia, Rumania, Greece and perhaps Bulgaria and Turkey can own allegiance, remains to be seen, but recent events tend to confirm the opinion previously expressed in these columns that the Patriarchate, as we understood it prior to the Great War, has ceased to exist.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Rain Thursday and possibly Friday; somewhat colder Friday; strong east and southeast winds and probably gales Thursday, shifting to westerly by Friday.

Southern New England: Mostly cloudy and colder tonight and Friday; southwest and west gales, diminishing Friday.

Northern New England: Rain or snow and colder tonight; Friday cloudy and colder, probably snow in northern and eastern Maine; southeast and south winds, shifting to westerly gales.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	46	Kansas City	32
Atlantic City	52	Memphis	34
Boston	52	Montreal	40
Buffalo	42	Nantucket	54
Calgary	38	New Orleans	44
Charleston	46	New York	52
Chicago	32	Philadelphia	50
Denver	30	Pittsburgh	40
Des Moines	32	Portland, Me.	46
Eastport	46	Portland, Ore.	52
Galveston	52	San Francisco	48
Hatteras	50	St. Louis	30
Helena	34	St. Paul	28
Jacksonville	44	Washington	46

High Tides at Boston

Thursday 9:54 p. m.; Friday 10:15 a. m.

Light all vehicles at 4:42 p. m.

When in Need of Flowers Buy of Zinn The Florist: 4 PARK ST. BOSTON 8

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Useful Holiday Gifts
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MUSIC

Gertrude Tingley

Gertrude Tingley, mezzo-contralto, gave a recital last night in Jordan Hall. She sang music by Handel, Ravel, Widor, Chausson, Bax, Sinigaglia, Respighi, Bossi, Griffes, Scott and Shaw. Mary Shaw Swain was pianoforte accompanist.

Miss Tingley is a singer of experience, well schooled and vocally gifted. But to these excellent qualities Miss Tingley adds a venturesome spirit, for she had the courage to limit her program to an hour's length and to compose it in the main of unfamiliar music. In this she showed not only courage but wise judgment as well. Four songs by Arnold Bax, two with French text, placed side by side with music by Widor, Ravel, and Chausson suffered by the contrast, although, if we are not mistaken, they are settings of French folk songs. Two with English text, designated as Irish songs, seemed affected and labored.

Sinigaglia's "Triste sera" is one of the finest modern songs it has been our good fortune to hear, although Miss Tingley did not altogether catch its mood. It is one of those compositions which are popularly called "inspirations," but it was probably the result of many hours of careful thought. Griffes' "Feast of Lanterns" shows the composer in a happier mood than does his piano sonata played here recently. Mrs. Swain accompanied sympathetically. S. M.

SARGENT PAINTING DISPUTE RENEWED

Proposed removal of John Singer Sargent's painting of "The Synagogue" from the Boston Public Library, to a place where it might be "used for educational purposes," is impracticable, according to a decision of Payson Smith, Massachusetts Commissioner of Education. In a communication addressed yesterday to the incoming Legislature, Mr. Smith asserted that the picture is absolutely unsuited for educational purposes; that it is obviously useless for the State's university extension course, and that the only school where it might be of value is the Boston Normal Art School.

The painting has been denounced by Jewish organizations and individuals as a reflection upon their faith. The trustees of the library declared that they were without power to remove it, and the Legislature, to which the case was carried, found that the only loop-hole was to take the picture by eminent domain and devote it to educational purposes.

CHRISTMAS MUSIC CHORUS

A chorus consisting of secretaries and young women employed in the offices at the Huntington Avenue branch of the Y. M. C. A. is being formed to sing Christmas music during the holidays. R. Gilmore Appel, director of music at the Boston Public Library, is leader and director, and the first rehearsal will be held during the present week. The men in the chorus organized and sang a few weeks ago, and after the holidays will enlarge their membership. A. W. Alley, Frank B. Cawley and C. C. Beasley of the Huntington Avenue "Y" have charge.

LUNCHEON CLUBS FOR WOMEN

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 6 (Special)—Measures to organize a Democratic Women's Luncheon Club of Western Massachusetts are under way here. It will have an enrollment from the four western counties and will have numerous local branches. The purpose will be primarily educational, the work being modeled after the pioneer luncheon club of Democratic women in Philadelphia. Mrs. Elizabeth Rice Stebbins and Mrs. Henry B. Wiesner are the prime movers here.

Lunch and Dine at MARSTON'S
Special TOMORROW FOR 75c
Baked Swordfish, Colbert Sauce, Delmonico Potatoes, Grape Fruit Salad, Choice of 10c deserts, Roll & Butter.
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MOTOR TAXATION CONFERENCE TOPIC

Tax Officials From All Over New England Hear State Commissioner's Views

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 6 (Special)—More than 50 delegates are in attendance at the State Capitol building at the opening this morning of the eleventh taxation conference of the New England State Tax Officials' Association.

A major portion of this morning's session was taken up by the general discussion of "recent and proposed tax legislation in the New England states. Little, if any, new taxes are being devised in any of the states represented, efforts for the most part being directed toward a more equitable distribution of the taxes now on the statute books and amendments of the present laws looking toward that end. Most of the New England states have adopted the income tax law in some form, while the tax on gasoline is also generally in force.

Commissioner Long Speaks

The principal address of today's session was delivered by Henry F. Long, commissioner of corporations and taxation of Massachusetts. Mr. Long declared that the Massachusetts classified system of income tax was proving as efficient as any yet devised, and that in replacing the attempt to tax intangible property the State's revenue had increased from $23,000,000 to $28,000,000.

Mr. Long said:

The state's greatest problem is to make the automobile owner pay his proportionate share of Government. The advent of the motor vehicle has revolutionized our entire economic situation. It came on us with such a degree of suddenness that adjustments to it have been more or less short-sighted and crude. Every governmental unit discovered itself over night in a position where its roads and bridges were entirely inadequate for the demands made by the motor vehicle.

Remote communities were linked with larger centers by motor communication, and demand for good roads immediately followed. The pleasure car was soon followed by the commercial car and trucks capable of carrying a large volume of freight began using the roads and largely supplanted the express companies and freight trains. Small communities have not yet worked out the problem, and it is not likely that they can and remain solvent.

It is the natural trend of thought to feel that such a piece of property as the motor vehicle, demanding so much from government, should pay somewhat in proportion to the expense incurred by it toward the cost of its provision. The road of yesterday, that cost $5000 a mile, is inadequate today, and perhaps the road costing $40,000 or more a mile today may be inadequate tomorrow. The bridge which could be made of wood and last many years, and paid for well within the purse capacity of the community, has long since disappeared. The bridge of today cannot be built out of current revenue, but must be built on borrowed money. If the borrowing is for too long a period, disaster will follow.

Drain on Treasury

It is not strange that our communities are looking to these things and pondering where the compensation is for such a tremendous drain upon the treasury of the people. We have discovered no means of translating into revenue, to continue things done for the benefit of the motor vehicles, those benefits which undoubtedly motor vehicles bring. Other than the reflection of value in real estate and the creation or development of business enterprises, which are taxable, no direct revenue is received from those beneficial things which the motor vehicle has undoubtedly brought to us.

It is not fair that because an expensive road is constructed by a parcel of real estate that it should be said that that piece of real estate should bear the entire burden, because while it may be true that the farmer or merchant may get his goods more readily to market or to the consumer over a cement road, it is equally true that for his purposes a road costing one-fifth as much would meet his needs. So long as sand and mud are removed from the transportation obstacles which he has to overcome, the farmer can get to his market as well over a good, well-drained, and oiled road as he can over a cement or bituminous constructed highway. The expensive road is primarily for the pleasure car, rather than for the use of the man who uses it for commercial purposes. This, of course, is to be modified to the extent of saying that a heavy truck requires a tremendously strong surface over which to travel if destruction is not to come within a few years, but the communities cannot continue to build roads which are obliged, year after year, to be built stronger and still stronger, to meet the ambitions of the truck builders, who make the capacity of the truck more and more capable each year.

Wide interest is attached to the meeting to be held tomorrow night when, at a dinner to be given by the Manufacturers' Association, J. Ogden Mills, Congressman from New York, and others will discuss the proposal that, in the future, the issuance of tax exempt securities should be prohibited.

The afternoon session today will close with an address by J. S. Matthews, assistant attorney general of New Hampshire, on "Inheritance Taxation—Results of Efforts to Lessen Evils of Overlapping Jurisdiction—Joint Tenancy—Future Interests—Exemption Allowance."

PRINCIPALS BEGIN WINTER MEETINGS

Chamber of Commerce Representatives Are First Guests

Better understanding of the large organizations and institutions engaged in promoting improved citizenship and the general welfare of society is the object of a series of meetings arranged for this winter by the Boston Principals' Association. The first of these was held last evening with representatives of the Boston Chamber of Commerce as guests. Henry P. Kendall, chairman of the chamber's bureau of commercial and industrial problems, and Charles M. Abbott, chairman of the chamber's committee on schools, were speakers.

Mr. Abbott emphasized the importance of opening new avenues of approach from the schools to the business world. His committee expects to make a study of what is being done in the schools with the idea of establishing closer relations between the employers and the young people leaving the schools to enter business life, to the end that on both sides there may be a greater use of existing opportunities, and a development of new opportunities as occasion offers.

Mr. Kendall spoke of the duties and needed abilities of the chief executive. He said in part:

The chief executive must not make the mistake of always standing at the wheel. He should be able to do that in time of emergency, but at other times he should be free from details. He should be able to study the business from the mountain peak, in perspective; he should be a student from the point of view of the industry to which his business belongs, of general market conditions, general financial conditions, the economic conditions of the country, the conditions and tendencies of business the world over. The chief executive who is thinking in terms of years ahead is he who can make the quick and sound decisions today.

The chief executive should have imagination and build a picture of the future: the development of his business, the plant, the organization, its personnel. He should construct a drama of the future in his mind, peopling it with personalities and achievements; a drama always changing somewhat in the light of new information and new ideals. But although the drama may be a changing one, at any moment it stands as a definite plan, in accordance with which the decisions of the moment may be made, and the more wisely because there is such a plan in the background of the chief executive's mind. It is sometimes surprising to a staff how a chief executive can give a quick and accurate decision, even before a proposition is competely stated; but it is because he has dreamed his dream, has his plan for the future, and can instantly relate the particular problem to it.

Hunting Season End, Relief to Gov. Baxter

Birds and Animals Now Can Enjoy Themselves, He Says

AUGUSTA, Me., Dec. 6 (Special)—"It is always a relief to me when the hunting season closes," says Gov. Percival P. Baxter. It means that the birds and wild animals will be free from attack; they no longer will have to flee from the approach of man. It is strange how quickly these wild creatures sense the hunting season; they seem to have a special instinct that warns them.

"All the game birds and animals, great and small, now can rest and enjoy themselves. They are safe from pursuit except by those poachers who disregard our laws. The fact that we have had no snow saved the lives of countless deer, partridges and other game. It's an ill wind that blows nobody good."

Useful Christmas Gifts Are More Appreciated

Armstrong Electric Grills.....$12.50
Electric Irons.....$5.00 to $8.95
Electric Toasters.....$4.50 to $8.00
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Christmas Shoe Store Specialties
Goodyear Glove Brand Rubber Footwear. Buckles for Dress Pumps. Slippers, Moccasins, Spats.
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for your son or daughter under twelve years of age will be one of our Lincoln Educational Savings Contracts. It will be a continuing Christmas gift, inspiring both to you and the child.
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PHILADELPHIA PA 1901 Chestnut Street
ALBANY N Y 75 North Pearl Street
HARTFORD CONN 47 Farmington Ave
BRIDGEPORT CONN 213 State Street
WATERBURY CONN 29 East Main Street
NEW HAVEN CONN 123 Church Street
SPRINGFIELD MASS 394 Bridge Street
WORCESTER MASS 26 Pearl Street
FITCHBURG MASS 570 Main Street
NEW BEDFORD MASS 673 Purchase Street
FALL RIVER MASS 197 Bank Street
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NEWPORT R I 231 Thames Street

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INDIVIDUALISM IN EDUCATION SOUGHT

President of Maine University Tells Women Present System Is Undemocratic

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 6 (Special)—A plea for individualism in education and in religion was made by Dr. Clarence C. Little, president of the University of Maine, at the Institute of Politics and School of Democracy which opened here yesterday under the direction of Mrs. Halsay Wilson of New York and Mrs. W. R. Pattangall of Augusta.

"Our present system of education in the public schools is not democratic; it is socialistic to the extent that everybody expects an education," he said. "We should teach the youth to work and live for the State, rather than to work and live on the State."

Individuality Suppressed

President Little spoke of the consternation which had been caused in education circles by Upton Sinclair's book, "The Goose Step," criticizing the efforts of colleges to suppress individuality. Some college heads had gone so far as even to forbid their families to read it.

"What you read or what you hear will never hurt you provided you are able to distinguish between right and wrong," said President Little. "Dodging the unusual for fear you will adopt it is very weak and childish."

The farmers distress is caused because the economic system has been so adjusted that he is constantly compelled to "pull on the short end of the yoke," Obadiah Gardner of Rockland, a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor, told the women. Mr. Gardner deplored conditions which made the production of the most inefficient workman, the yard stick by which labor was measured, "penalizing the skilled workman and pensioning the unfit."

The speaker urged serious consideration of the St.Lawrence ship canal as a project that affects favorably the relation between the farms and the consumer of more than one half the overseas bread grain. "Remove all inequalities caused by law and the farmer can take care of himself," said Mr. Gardner in closing.

Party Differences

W. R. Pattangall of Augusta discussed the difference between the Democratic and the Republican parties. He felt that the present tendency to make use of this theory was due to the fact that some issues which came up were not always clearly defined, but he asserted that there still is and always will be a definite line of division between the Democratic and Republican parties.

"The law which the Legislature of 1909 passed forbidding the sale of surplus power outside of Maine is just as unconstitutional as would be a law forbidding our young people to migrate to other states," Fulton J. Redman of Ellsworth, candidate for the Democratic nomination for United States Senator, told the women.

"More than 700,000 horsepower is going to waste undeveloped because we have not any comprehensive plan for developing it," said Mr. Redman. "The Republicans have been unable to frame a water-power policy and we ask those who are interested in the development of our State to give the Democrats a chance in framing a policy."

RADICAL CHANGES IN RADIO EXPECTED

"Perfect Receiver" Would Revolutionize Industry, Say Experts

New departures in the manufacture of radio sets will supplant the present types of receiving instrument in the near future, and, when once brought into general use, will revolutionize an industry that hardly has emerged from the evolutionary state, according to authorities at the Boston Radio Exposition at Horticultural Hall. The receiving instrument of the future will reproduce sound through an amplifier without dispensing with a trace of its original quality, these men say, and without picking up any and every sound that may be borne in the intervening air. Experts connected with various big manufacturing and research houses in the United States and elsewhere are, it is claimed, working day and night to "get ahead of the other fellow" in perfecting sound broadcasting and reception.

It is for this reason, primarily, that many of the larger manufacturers today hesitate to continue making expensive sets. If an outstanding improvement in radio apparatus should be placed upon the market and be given immediate and general distribution, company officials point out, the sets now in existence would at once be regarded as "old fashioned" and, in many cases, would have to be sold for less than cost. On the other hand, the maker of a low-priced set would not lose much in any event, and would probably sell his goods as fast as ever, even in the face of high-class competition. For this "perfect receiver," when it does come, will undoubtedly be sold at a very high price for several years at least. That, in brief, is the point of view of three men who are handling the interests of national manufacturers at the big show.

Much pressure has been brought to bear of late to preclude interference by code stations on or near lines which, under ordinary conditions, connect a broadcasting station with receiving sets. Efforts are being made at the exposition to persuade commercial broadcasters to adopt frequencies less likely to interfere, with amateur reception. In this way, it is believed, the "fading" of a distant program, often occurring without warning, can be eliminated.

PAIGE-DETROIT MOTOR

LANSING, Dec. 6—The Paige-Detroit Motor Car Company has filed with the Secretary of State an amendment increasing capital from $7,000,000 to $11,000,000, of which $8,000,000 is common with $10 par and $3,000,000 preferred, $100 par. The increase is in common stock, the preferred remaining unchanged. Of the common, $4,000,000 is subscribed and paid in, and of the preferred $2,624,800 is outstanding.

Corn Prince and Princess of the United States



Mary J. Ternet Raised 119 Bushels on Her Acre Near Fort Wayne, Ind.; Maurice Lux, Raising 101.5 Bushels, Near Shelbyville, Ind., Was Able to Produce a Better Ten-Ear Sample

SHRINE CIRCUS BIG SUCCESS

Many Features in Mechanics Building Show

Trapeze performers, tumblers, and other circus appurtenances with live turkeys, snowy geese and ducks, baskets of brilliant fruit, dolls, elaborate lamps, shining kitchen ware and a myriad other things combined last evening to make the opening of Aleppo Temple's five-day circus in Mechanics Building a glittering success.

All about the walls of the hall are ranged booths, decorated with canvases of painted Shrine emblems, where prizes for the public participation in the event are displayed with more than ordinary attractiveness. Serried ranks of delicate-faced dolls, in frail satins and laces, drew clusters of star-eyed children content apparently just to look from the time the doors were open. Groups of housewives addressed themselves diligently and with humor to the mystic beauties of baking pans and double boilers and egg beaters.

A two-tiered booth contains solemn turkeys which crane supple necks to peer below at marvelously white ducks and geese. A hundred clocks tick furiously in another booth, some cased in the dignity of onyx and striped marble, others in the frivolity of filigree gold and carven lattice. And in each booth is the inviting target for swift arrows and other trifling missiles with which to test the skill which shall deserve the ukulele or the muttering turkey or a flaxen-haired doll.

The great space of the hall has been cleared to allow crowds to circulate comfortably. An elaborate lighting system showers the scene with rainbow light. Three orchestras play from 7 o'clock during each evening of the engagement. Underneath it all is the business aspect which directs earnings of the circus to the Aleppo Temple convention fund. Potentate W. W. Morrison says, however, that the first mission of the circus is to bring everyone together for a good time.

MOCCASINS HELD TO BE DUTIABLE

Maine Manufacturers Protest Free Canadian Product

BANGOR, Me., Dec. 6 (Special)—Moccasin manufacturers in Maine are awaiting a decision of the United States Treasury Department on their claim that moccasins imported from Canada cannot be classed as shoes, and should be subject to a duty of 30 per cent. Canada imposes a duty of 35 per cent on moccasins shipped from the United States into that country.

To clear up the matter the Treasury Department asked the New England Shoe and Leather Exchange for a ruling on the subject, and a committee of three men from Maine was named to outline the contentions of United States manufacturers of moccasins. This committee is composed of Roland J. Sawyer of Bangor; John Bass of Wilton, and A. L. Moran of Auburn.

The committee has reported to the Treasury Department that the Canadian contention of moccasins being shoes cannot be maintained; that when the vamp is brought down and stitched or nailed into the sole it constitutes a shoe. Moccasins are manufactured on an entirely different idea, however, and the mere fact of placing a sole on a moccasin does not make it a shoe.

There are several concerns in Bangor manufacturing moccasins and many in Maine, all of whom are deeply interested in the subject of a duty imposed on the cheaper Canadian product, which they claim should not be allowed to masquerade as shoes merely because provided with soles.

BANKERS' ASSOCIATION MEETING

NEW YORK, Dec. 6—The 1924 convention of the American Bankers' Association will be held in Chicago, Sept. 29 to Oct. 2, the association announces.

Tut-Ankh-Amen's Tomb

but one of many wonders on

Clark's Fourth Cruise Around the World

by new oil-burning "Laconia," January 15, New York, or January 30, Los Angeles—122 sparkling days at $1275 and up.

Cheaper Than Staying at Home

A Mediterranean Cruise

65 days, leaving Feb. 2, s.s. Baltic at $775 up

We expect 600-700 passengers each cruise

Frank C. Clark, Times Bldg., New York

CITIZENS ARE ASKED TO DESTROY LIQUOR

Connecticut Dry Committee Urges "Well-to-Do" to Express Patriotism

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 6 (Special)—The Connecticut Prohibition Committee, in a statement issued yesterday embodying resolutions adopted by that organization, calls upon those citizens who are exercising the legal right to use in their homes liquors acquired prior to prohibition "to refrain from such use in the future in the spirit of equality, thereby lessening the breach, often widened between the well to do and those otherwise situated, in order that friendliness and brotherliness may be promoted, and the safety and the well being of the community furthered."

The resolutions express gratitude to George W. Wheeler, Chief Justice of the Connecticut Supreme Court of Errors, in convening the prosecuting and judicial officers of the State and counties to enlist their co-operation for the better enforcement of law, and especially the prohibition law:

The resolutions continue in part:

To all officers of whatever character who by loyalty to their oath of office are maintaining that respect for law so necessary to the stability and safety of the Commonwealth and Nation, we express our warmest thanks.

To our fellow citizens, who though opposed to the enactment of prohibition, have submitted to and are obeying its provisions, we express our appreciation.

That assurance may be given of the sincerity of those who yet have a "supply" on hand and who are urging the enforcement of law, we suggest that they destroy such "supply," as has been done by other patriotic citizens under similar circumstances.

We pledge ourselves to support President Calvin Coolidge and Gov. Charles A. Templeton in their endeavors to promote a better observance of the prohibition law and to give our co-operation to the federal, state, and local officers in its enforcement.

We call upon our United States senators, the Hon. Frank B. Brandegee and the Hon. George P. McLean, and our representatives, the Hons. E. Hart Fenn, Richard P. Freeman, John Q. Tilson, Schuyler Merritt and Patrick B. O'Sullivan, to oppose any weakening or modification of the Volstead Act by which the traffic in wines and beers for beverage purposes could be authorized.

The Connecticut Prohibition Committee will demand dry candidates and dry platforms from the two major parties. If such candidates are named, the Prohibition Party, the statement declares, will make no nominations.

MT. HOLYOKE GIVES $337.51

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., Dec. 6 (Special)—International Golden Rule Sunday, which Mount Holyoke College observed by adopting a menu of baked beans and butterless bread, instead of the monthly chicken dinner, has resulted, according to calculations of the college provisioner, in the saving of $337.51. This sum will be sent to the Near East Relief Fund as the college offering.

ADJUTANT GENERAL NAMED

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 6—Gov. William S. Flynn yesterday appointed Gen. Henry DeWitt Hamilton of Barrington as adjutant-general. General Hamilton is secretary of the Democratic state central committee. He was adjutant-general of the State of New York under Governors Glynn and Sulzer. The appointment will remain in force only till the next general assembly meets in January.

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VOCATIONS, TOPIC OF SMITH MEETING

College Girls to Hear Reports From Recent Graduates

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Dec. 6 (Special)—"After college, what?" a question uppermost in the minds of undergraduates, will be discussed by representatives of various women's professions at the Smith College Vocational Conference on Dec. 8. The purpose of this conference, which has been an annual event for the last four years, is to present to wondering undergraduates the problems and advantages of various vocations. This year a new plan has been adopted and recent graduates—mostly from the class of 1922—will address the conference. Although these young women have not had the advantage of as much experience in their respective vocations as older women, their point of view is more nearly that of the undergraduate, and they can better understand her desires and difficulties.

The speakers, as chosen for their standing at Smith and for the professions they represent, include: On teaching, Camilla Low '22 of Maplewood, N. J., teacher of high-school English, South Orange, N. J.; social work, Betty Cairns '22 of Jamaica Plain, Mass., student of social work at the New York School of Social Work; journalism, Hilda Couch '22 of Nyack, N. Y., student at Pulitzer School of Journalism, New York City; department store work, Ruth Katsh '22 of New York City, saleswoman for R. H. Macy & Co., New York City; opportunities in business, Mrs. Adele Adams Bachman '19 of New York City, executive secretary of the New York Smith College Club; nursing, Eleanor Hoyt '22 of New York City.

ROSLINDALE STAR CHAPTER ELECTS

Mrs. Eva Douglass was elected Worthy Matron and Norman S. Ramsay, Worthy Patron, of Roslindale Chapter No. 104, Order of the Eastern Star, at the annual meeting of that organization, held in the Roslindale Masonic Temple last evening. Other officers were elected as follows: Mrs. Gertrude M. Riedell, Associate Matron; Mrs. Evelyn M. Bryant, secretary; Miss Charlotte Douglas, treasurer; Mrs. W. H. J. Deichert, conductress; Mrs. Ruth M. Noyes, associate conductress; Mrs. Lela S. Kramer, P. M., trustee; Archer L. Kingsbury, P. P., Mrs. Catherine C. Muir, P. M., and Mrs. Albertina B. Lent, auditing committee.

An unusual feature of the annual meeting was a pretty ceremony arranged by Hattie G. Eggleston, Worthy Matron, co-incident with a reception to past matrons and patrons. Floral tributes and appropriate poetry comprised an important part in the ceremony, all of the officers of the Chapter participating.



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JUNIOR FARMERS RAISE FINE CORN

French and German Descendants Share Prize Awards

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Dec. 6—Whatever may be the nature of the age-long struggle between the French and Germans, their descendants have met here on the new world's soil to decide the juvenile corn championship of the continent. While Mary J. Ternet with her French name raised 119 bushels on her acre to the 101.5 bushels of Maurice Lux, whose great-grandfather was German, Maurice produced a better ten-ear sample and also won a prize.

As the average corn yield for Indiana this year is around 40 bushels to the acre, both made a fine production record besides raising excellent corn. Mary lives near Ft. Wayne and Maurice near Shelbyville.

Josephine Garden, a 17 year old lass who won the grand championship in junior and senior events with her calf five years old, came close to repeating that success this year, when "Misty Morning" stood runner-up to Robert Wilson's "Baron W" in the junior classification. Eleven-year-old Robert of Munice, Ind., carried off the senior honors too.

AUTOMOBILE CASE REPORTS DEMANDED

Failure of clerks of courts to report court records of automobile cases to the registrar of motor vehicles in Massachusetts is held by Frank A. Goodwin, state registrar, to be one reason why "drunken and reckless drivers remain on the road," and today he serves notice on these officials that, under the law, they are compelled to transmit such information to him.

Mr. Goodwin yesterday was placed in possession of the opinion of Jay R. Benton, Attorney-General of Massachusetts, that "it is the clear intent of the law that abstracts of automobile cases that are disposed of, regardless of the manner of disposition, shall be sent forthwith to the registrar of motor vehicles."

MEMORIAL WEEK SET

In a proclamation issued last evening Governor Cox set apart the week of Dec. 9 to 16 as "Harding Memorial Week." He said, "It will be most fitting for all our colleges and schools, both public and private, to hold exercises which may set forth the duties and powers of the President of the United States. . . . In the calm review of President Harding's labors for the welfare of our times, and in preserving the example of his sacrifice, we may find new inspiration to be worthier citizens of a country which has enjoyed noble leadership."

GIFT FOR TEACHERS

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 6 (Special)—Carlos B. Ellis, principal of the High School of Commerce, received a purse containing 250 silver dollars as a gift from the alumni association of the school, on the completion of his twenty-fifth anniversary of the organizing by him of a commercial department of the Springfield High School, which department has become the largest high school in the city, with an enrollment of 1500. The gift was presented at the annual alumni dinner, served by girls of the school in the school cafeteria.

VEGETABLE GROWERS MEET

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 6 (Special)—The connecticut Vegetable Growers' Association opened its twelfth annual meeting here yesterday. Two sessions were held and two more will be held today. The meeting will be concluded this afternoon. The following officers were elected at the afternoon session: President, H. P. Beers of Southport; vice-president, L. L. Rand of Wilson; secretary, William Valentine of Pomfret Center; treasurer, Charles R. Risley of Silver Lane.

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NANSEN PLEADS WORLD AMITY AND UNITED STATES IN LEAGUE

(Continued from Page 1)

received the Nobel Peace Prize for his humanitarian work. He made no comment on today's cable that the award committee for the Nobel Peace Prize has determined that there is no one to whom the prize can be awarded.

Dr. Nansen refused to commit himself when he was asked, today, by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, what America could do which would most quickly help to restore Europe. In regard to the League of Nations, however, he did not hesitate.

America Needed in League

"Had America joined the League," he said, "the world would be a different—a better world. This turmoil and distress would never have come about. Why? Because America's moral influence would have been so great as to force the major problems of Europe into the League for settlement, and the new statesmanship, represented by the League, would have been supreme. The nations of Europe would have joined, around the same table, in their common task of reconstruction."

"There's a great deal of loose talk about the League," he went on. "Its opponents, who refuse to study its organization or what it tries to do, make a great noise about its shortcomings. Well, the League has not saved Europe. But it is the one hopeful center in the present situation there. The League has accomplished several things which, I believe, are of some importance. Certainly, what I have been able to do could never have been accomplished save for the fact that I was working through the agency of the League of Nations."

Dr. Nansen was asked about the League's influence in the Corfu affair between Greece and Italy. "Well," he said "I've studied that situation rather carefully and I am convinced that had there been no League, Italy, today, would be in Corfu and relations in southern Europe would be disastrously shaken."

Busy Boston Program Outlined

This noon Dr. Nansen spoke at the Boston City Club. He dwelt particularly on the Russian situation, outlining the significance of the new economic policy and emphasizing the fact that order is rapidly being restored in Russia. "The Soviets have completely abandoned Communism," he said. "They did that three years ago, in fact. It just didn't work. They have substituted state Socialism for Communism and it is not working with complete satisfaction. But the Soviets have had enough of Communism, that much is plain."

Dr. Nansen pointed out that it is incorrect to judge of Russia's reconstruction by the fact that the industries have not reached their pre-war level. "It is to agriculture and not to industry that the Russians must look for a restoration of normal conditions. It took only three good crops for Russia to pay the whole cost of the Russo-Japanese War. A year or two of good crops now would put Russia back on its feet again. They have a stable currency, now, guaranteed by a gold reserve which I have seen. It amounts to approximately 250,000,000 gold rubles. This will expand as the gold reserve is increased and the road to full economic stability will thus be opened."

Dr. Nansen, who came to the United States at the invitation of the World Alliances for International Friendship through the Churches is the guest, in Boston, of the World Peace Foundation. He was met at the train this morning by a crowd of several hundred Scandinavians representing several organizations. He will speak before the student body of Harvard University this afternoon at 4 o'clock, and address a public meeting tonight in Symphony Hall on "The Storm Centers of Europe," at which the Hon. Augustus Peabody Loring will preside. Dr. Nansen is accompanied by Mrs. Nansen and his daughter Miss Irmeline Nansen. They will sail from New York for Norway on Dec. 18.

KING "TUT" TO BE TOPIC

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 6 (Special)—"Tut-ankh-amen, and the Recent Discoveries in Upper Egypt," will be the subject of an address to be given by Arthur Weigall, late inspector-general of antiquities of the Egyptian Government, before the members of Morning Star Lodge, A. F. & A. M., in the Egyptian Chamber of the Masonic Temple on Thursday evening, Dec. 13.

COLLEGE ENROLLS 23,000

STATE COLLEGE, Pa., Dec. 6—Nearly 23,000 persons received instruction from Pennsylvania State College during the last college year, figures announced by President John M. Thomas show. This number, which included persons enrolled in resident, extension and correspondence courses supervised by the faculty, never has been equalled in the 68 years of the institution's existence.

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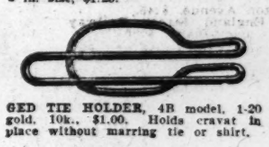
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MILWAUKEE, 2-12 Grand Av.
MINNEAPOLIS, Nicollet at Fifth St.
NEW YORK, 1265 Broadway at 32nd St.
16 Cooper Square at 5th St.
OMAHA, Cor. 15th & Douglas Sts.
PHILADELPHIA, 1524-6 Chestnut St.
PITTSBURGH, 429-441 Wood St.
PROVIDENCE, Westminster & Eddy Sts.
ST. PAUL, 6th & Robert Sts.
ST. LOUIS, 7th & St. Charles
SEATTLE, 2d Av. & University St.

ARGUMENTS HEARD IN DITTEMORE CASE BY SUPREME COURT

Mr. Dane, Representing Christian Science Board of Directors, Is First Speaker

Final arguments in the suit brought by John V. Dittemore to contest his dismissal on March 17, 1919, as a member of The Christian Science Board of Directors of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, were begun today before the full bench of five justices of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts.

John L. Bates and Walter A. Dane of Boston represented the defendant Directors. William G. Thompson of Boston and Fred C. Demond of Concord, N. H., represented the plaintiff.

Before the arguments began, Edwin A. Krauthoff asked permission of the court to present a printed account of his case against the Directors and to argue orally the case. This was denied by the court, which informed him that he would be permitted to file a brief in five days.

Mr. Dane opened the arguments for the defendants as appellants. He said he would endeavor to state the essential facts and to argue the first section of the defendants' brief dealing with the power of the Directors to dismiss Mr. Dittemore from the Board. He confined himself closely to the phraseology of the brief itself. He said in part:

Statement of the Case

"This is a bill of complaint attacking the validity of the vote of The Christian Science Board of Directors dismissing the plaintiff from membership in that Board on March 17, 1919. The action questioned by the plaintiff is the action of the same church Board whose vote in removing a trustee of the Christian Science Publishing Society was attacked, but upheld in the case of Eustace v. Dickey, 240 Mass. 55, and the action in question here was taken at the same meeting and by vote adopted by the same Directors as was the vote removing the said trustee of the Publishing Society.

"The plaintiff was both elected on May 31, 1909, and dismissed on March 17, 1919, under Article I, Section 5, of the by-laws contained in the Church Manual, reading as follows:

"'Directors: Section 5. The Christian Science Board of Directors shall consist of five members. They shall fill a vacancy occurring on that Board after the candidate is approved by the Pastor Emeritus. A majority vote or the request of Mrs. Eddy shall dismiss a member. Members shall neither report the discussions of this Board, nor those with Mrs. Eddy.'

"The only record of plaintiff's election is the record of the annual meeting of the Board on May 31, 1909, as follows:

"'The annual meeting of The Christian Science Board of Directors for electing officers and other business, as provided for in Article XIII, Section 2, of the By-Laws of The Mother Church. Present Messrs. Knapp, Johnson, Chase, McLellan, and Stewart.

Johnson Resignation

"'Mr. William B. Johnson tendered his resignation as clerk of The Mother Church and as a member of The Christian Science Board of Directors, and thereupon left the meeting.

"'Upon motion duly made and carried, it was unanimously voted that the resignation of Mr. Johnson as clerk and director be accepted.

"'Upon motion duly made and seconded, it was unanimously voted that John V. Dittemore, having been approved by the Pastor Emeritus, Mrs. Eddy, be and hereby is elected a member of The Christian Science Board of Directors to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of William B. Johnson.'

"The Board's resolution dismissing the plaintiff, after reciting certain reasons for the action taken, including violations of church by-laws, is as follows:

"'Now therefore, it is resolved by The Christian Science Board of Directors, the Board of Directors of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, that Mr. John V. Dittemore, be and he is by the adoption of this resolution removed and dismissed from this Board.'

"There were four out of the five Directors present at the meeting. Three of them voted in the affirmative, and the fifth Director, being absent, gave his assent to the resolution over the telephone. Immediately thereafter the same Directors elected Mrs. Annie M. Knott to succeed the plaintiff as a member of said Board, and she has ever since acted as such member.

The Pleadings

"The original bill was filed on April 29, 1919. For of the defendant Directors joined in an answer filed May 15, 1919, and on the same day the defendant Annie M. Knott filed a separate answer. In his original bill plaintiff alleges that since July 8, 1908, when the office of 'Executive Members' was abolished, 'all the administrative authority of The Mother Church and the transaction of all its business has been committed by its by-laws exclusively to The Christian Science Board of Directors,' and in them there is vested 'general jurisdiction of every matter affecting the cause of Christian Science as a whole.'

"These allegations are admitted by the defendants' answer, except that the answer avers that, until the decease of Mrs. Eddy, in 1910, she retained and exercised certain administrative authority (R. 28).

"In the original bill no claim is made by the plaintiff that there is, or ever has been, more than one Chrhtian Science Board of Directors; and it is alleged in effect that the grantees of the trust of September 1, 1892 (copy of which is printed in the Manual, p. 128, Ex. 57-G), were church officers (par. 6, Bill of Complaint, R. 3).

"The bill seeks a decree that the vote of March 17, 1919, dismissing the plaintiff as a member of said Board, be declared illegal, void, and of no effect for lack of due notice and hearing, and because the reasons assigned for plaintiff's dismissal were insufficient and alleged in bad faith, and because the majority Directors acted in bad faith and were 'actuated simply by desire to get rid of the plaintiff as an inconvenient obstacle to the carrying out of certain plans and purposes' of the majority Directors'. (R. 16, par. 34). Issue was joined on these allegations.

Question of Two Boards

"On April 7, 1922, after the master's report was filed in Eustace v. Dickey, the plaintiff in the present case amended his bill, adopting the theory of the master in said report that there are two Christian Science Boards of Directors—one existing by virtue of the deed of September 1, 1892, and the other by virtue of the church by-laws—and alleging that he had been on May 31, 1909, elected as a member of both boards, and was a member of both boards, on March 17, 1919; that there is no provision in the deed of September 1, 1892, for removal or dismissal of a grantee. All the averments in his original bill were changed to conform to this theory of two boards, for the first time expressed by the master in his report in the Eustace case. The defendants by an amended answer denied the existence of two boards, and averred that the plaintiff was never elected, chosen, or appointed in any manner other than by vote of The Christian Science Board of Directors at an annual meeting, as provided for in article XIII, section 2, of the church by-laws, at which meeting five directors were present; and that, if the plaintiff ever became a trustee under the deed of September 1, 1892, it was by virtue of said election as a member of said Board, a body corporate for the statutory purposes.

"In their amended answer the defendants averred that the proceedings under which the plaintiff was removed, being action taken by the authorities of the church having jurisdiction, are not reviewable by a civil court.

The Issues

"The issues raised on this record are:

"1. Did the defendant Directors (other than Mrs. Knott, who succeeded plaintiff) have the power to dismiss the plaintiff?

"2. Was the dismissal of the plaintiff effectual?

"3. If the plaintiff's dismissal was ineffectual, did he waive his alleged right to reinstatement or abandon or relinquish his office prior to the time of filing his bill of complaint?

"The decision of these general issues may involve a determination of certain subsidiary questions, namely:

"(a) Are The Christian Science Board of Directors church officers in the statutory sense, so that they are a body corporate for statutory purposes?

"(b) Was the board named in the deed of September 1, 1892, a board of church officers subject to the church government and capable of being enlarged by the law of the church?

"(c) Are there one or two Christian Science Boards of Directors?

"(d) Does the by-law—'A majority vote or the request of Mrs. Eddy shall dismiss a member'—require notice, hearing, and a judicial determination of sufficient cause?

"(e) Did fraud vitiate the vote of dismissal?

The Facts in Chronological Order

"It appears from the facts found by the master and the exhibits referred to in the report that Mrs. Eddy, grantor in the deed of September 1, 1892, became the leader in the organization of an incorporated church in 1879, called Church of Christ, Scientist. She also became its pastor. Under her direction the corporate organization was abandoned in 1889, although neither the charter nor the name was surrendered, and the members voted to continue as a voluntary association of Christians upon certain principles set forth in the resolution. These members continued to meet and hold services. There were Directors during this period appointed by Mrs. Eddy, vacancies being filled by her without consulting the church members. During 1892 Mrs. Eddy planned to reorganize or change the organization of her church. At first she proposed another incorporation by twelve of the members of the church, selected by her, and August 29, 1892, was fixed as the date for the meeting. A written notice was sent to each of the twelve. They met at the time and place named, but Mrs. Eddy had decided in the meantime not to organize a corporation, and instead she sent to the meeting Dr. E. J. Foster Eddy, charged with a message from her to the assembled members, and having with him the original deed afterward executed by her on September 1, 1892, which had been drafted by counsel under her instructions, but not then executed. As instructed by her, he informed the meeting of Mrs. Eddy's change of plan, and read the deed to the meeting. The four grantees named therein were among those present.

"A Perpetual Body"

"Following Mrs. Eddy's instructions he told the meeting that she wanted the grantees of the deed for Directors of her church, and it was then voted without dissent to accept the four persons named as such Directors. The proceedings of this meeting were reported to Mrs. Eddy and she executed the deed on September 1, 1892. This deed granted land to the four grantees to be known as The Christian Science Board of Directors and to constitute a perpetual body or corporation under and in accordance with section 1, Chapter 39, of the Public Statutes of Massachusetts. These grantees were given title to land for church purposes, charged with the building of a church edifice. As stated by this court in Eustace v. Dickey, the Directors were required upon the completion of the church building to 'elect a pastor, reader or speaker to fill the pulpit who shall be a genuine Christian Scientist,' to maintain public worship in accordance with the doctrines of Christian Science in said church and to that end they were 'fully empowered to make any and all necessary rules and regulations.' The Directors were enjoined not to allow in the church building any preaching or other religious service not consonant and in strict harmony with the doctrines and practice of Christian Science as taught and explained by Mrs. Eddy. The Directors also were required to maintain regular preaching, reading or speaking in the church on each Sabbath and to rebuild the church under conditions named.

"Following this meeting of August 29th, viz., on September 19, 1892, Mrs. Eddy wrote Johnson, the clerk, saying:

". . . 'Call the twelve who met at your last church meeting together . . . Immediately get together the twelve students that met at your last church meeting. . . . Elect a Chairman and Sec. Then vote yourselves, chairman included, members of The First Church of Christ, Scientist. Choose your officers for this church.' (Ex. A 42-A, R. 271).

Meeting Sept. 23, 1892

"And again, on September 21, 1892, she wrote:

"'Immediately I want you to see the twelve students that met at your last Church meeting and ask them to meet, if possible, on the evening of that very day to attend matters of the Church.'

"Following these instructions a church meeting was held on September 23, 1892. Eleven persons, including the four grantees of the deed, were present. It was voted that the eleven, and one other, not present, 'are First Members of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.' Certain officers were chosen and tenets and rules for the government of the church were adopted. This church, under the name provided in the deed, has continued its existence and the maintenance of its public worship as provided in the deed and its by-laws to the present time. Mrs. Eddy was Pastor Emeritus until her decease, in 1910. On December 28, 1895, the rules and by-laws constituting the first Church Manual were adopted at a meeting of the first members. All of the by-laws of this church, whenever and by whatever body adopted, had Mrs. Eddy's approval.

"'All by-laws and provisions of the Church Manual were adopted during the life of Mrs. Eddy, and substantially every one was suggested or proposed for adoption by her.' Eustace v. Dickey.

Number Fixed in 1903

"They have always been accepted by all the members of the church, who, in becoming members, subscribe to them. From the first Manual to the last, or eighty-ninth edition, The Christian Science Board of Directors, four in number until 1903 (grantees of the deed and their successors) and five thereafter, have been listed as 'Church officers.' The grantees named in the deed and their successors, acting under the name 'Christian Science Board of Directors,' exercised the functions and powers assigned to them by said deed; also—

"'they have exercised other powers and performed additional functions, assigned to them by the Church Manual, all of a highly important nature and covering a wide field. There was no rule fixing their number until February, 1903, when a by-law was adopted, which has since continued in force, establishing their number at five. By the name 'Christian Science Board of Directors' originally the four persons named as trustees by the deed of September 1, 1892, were described. As often, if not universally, used thereafter in the Church Manual, that name designates the board of five exercising powers and performing functions not derived from the deed but from the Church Manual,' Eustace v. Dickey.

"Two days before the adoption of the by-law increasing the number of the board to five (R. 164), Mrs. Eddy wrote to the board enclosing certain by-laws, and saying:

"'I send the enclosed By-laws. Please convene immediately and vote on them. They are of great importance to our Cause. After adopting the By-laws on the number of C. S. Directors, then consider and act on my candidate, for director, Mr. Archibald McLellan, our Editor-in-Chief. I have watched him and so far he has been right on all important subjects. You will have three in unity. That leaves a majority when they are right. Also you can now remove a member of your board. . . .'

Made a Member in 1904

"In 1904 the plaintiff became a member of The First Church of Christ, Scientist. At that time the Board of Directors consisted of five members, in accordance with the by-law of February 7, 1903. Also, article I, section 2, of the by-laws then contained the provisions, which ever since have been a part of said section, that the Directors 'shall fill a vacancy occurring on that board after the candidate is approved by the Pastor Emeritus. A majority vote on the request of Mrs. Eddy shall dismiss a member.'

"It is significant that article I, section 5, of the by-laws required Mrs. Eddy's approval for filling a vacancy on the Board of Directors, while the deed of September 1, 1892, contained no such requirement. The vote by which the plaintiff was elected has been hereinbefore quoted in full. He accepted office as a result of that election. Article I, section 5, providing for the Board filling a vacancy by vote of the remaining members after Mrs. Eddy shall have approved the candidate and that 'a majority vote or the request of Mrs. Eddy shall dismiss a member,' was in exactly the same form at the time plaintiff joined the church, at the time of his election as a director, and at the time of the vote of dismissal.

"The master's report justifies the following recital of some of the more important incidents rendering the plaintiff's membership in the board intolerable to the majority members:

"For some years previous to 1919 the plaintiff's views regarding many church matters considered by the Board had been opposed to those of all his fellow members. His associates had found his words and actions in connection with such disagreements objectionable, and they had remonstrated in various ways. Plaintiff had been persistent and uncompromising in opposing his associates, both in meetings and in letters, 'frequent and voluminous, abounding in assertion and criticisms of a kind not at all deficient either in positiveness or in vigor.'

"As early as 1915, and again in 1917, the relations between the plaintiff and Director McLellan were decidedly strained. Plaintiff's removal from the Board was from time to time considered by such of his co-directors as were opposed to him before McLellan's decease, in 1917.

Criticisms Cited

"Beginning with the spring of 1918, differences between the plaintiff and his co-Directors occurred oftener than before. On April 24 and 25, 1918, he filed two memoranda severely attacking the Board's methods and various departments of church activities, using such expressions as 'it failed to meet its responsibilities'; that it 'should reverse itself,' and 'recognize and destroy the hidden hand of hypnotism which is paralyzing the efforts of individuals and nations as well as this Board.'

"On May 23, 1918, he wrote a report criticising the church periodicals, saying: 'God demands that our periodicals and especially the 'Sentinel' be brought to life and that it be done now.' On June 26, 1918, he stood opposed to all the other members against the Board's decision to discontinue gathering historical data pertaining to Mrs. Eddy. On July 8, 1918, he alone protested against the Board's appropriation of money to furnish Bibles to the soldiers abroad, on the ground that the price was excessive. August 5, 1918, he alone opposed the Board's action disapproving the erection of a pyramid at Mrs. Eddy's birthplace at Bow, New Hampshire. August 19, 1918, he filed a protest against one member withdrawing a draft of a letter read to, but not adopted by, the Board. August 19, 1918, he filed a charge that a letter sent by the Board was libelous and that statements made by his co-Directors were 'mental malpractice.'

Warned in 1918

"In August, 1918, Director Dickey urged him to change his methods, and not to continue to oppose the Directors in everything they were trying to do, and he told the plaintiff: 'This will result in your working yourself off the Board if you don't stop it.' August 21, 1918, he filed objections to a previous ruling of the chairman, and repeatedly called the chairman's action 'Prussian.' September 16 and 23, 1918, he alone objected to approval of records of a previous meeting because a discussion had not been recorded therein. November 13, 1918, he objected to a financial statement of the church War Relief Fund, claiming that the amount spent in overseas work had been overstated. November 19, 1918, he protested against the Board's decision in a discipline case, claiming that the defendant had not had a fair hearing. November 20, 1918, he urged that the Directors had no right to take control of papers and documents from Mrs. Eddy's Chestnut Hill residence. December 3, 1918, he wrote a protest to the Board of its action in determining the suitability of articles contributed for publication in the periodicals, characterizing it as 'black-listing' and charging that 'the methods of this Board are too frequently arbitrary, prejudiced and unjust.'

"December 16, 1918, the Board adopted a resolution referring to the plaintiff's letter of December 3d in terms of disapproval, and declaring that 'the practice of writing unfriendly and objectionable letters' by any one member to the Board as a whole be discouraged and discontinued.

"Opposed Compromise"

"He had constantly opposed any compromise with the trustees, such as the majority of the Board were endeavoring to arrange. He was, in the language of the master, 'regarded by them as an habitual and troublesome dissenter.'

"The master ruled that this church never had officers for the statutory purposes of taking and holding in succession grants and donations of real and personal estate. He would, by his application of the law to the facts, exclude this church from the benefits of that statute and deny its officers the rights and privileges enjoyed under the law by officers of other religious denominations. As a result of ruling that the Directors never became a body corporate, he finds that there are two Christian Science Boards of Directors—one comprised of the four named in the deed of Sept. 1, 1892, and their successors, with authority derived only from the deed; and the other comprised of the same four and one other, with authority derived only from the by-laws of the church. He would invalidate the method of choosing officers and transacting the church business adopted by Mrs. Eddy, although not contrary to the laws of the Commonwealth, and always accepted by the entire church membership as the established usage of the denomination.

Master's Findings

"Instead of recognizing the deed of Sept. 1, 1892, as only one of the steps taken by Mrs. Eddy in reorganizing her church, and instead of seeking to make effectual her manifest purpose, as shown by the entire course of events out of which came the reorganized church and of which the deed was a part, the master has attempted to find reasons why her intention cannot be effectuated and her purpose realized.

"The master construes article I, section 5, of the by-laws—

"'A majority vote or the request of Mrs. Eddy shall dismiss a member'—as requiring notice and hearing and a judicial determination of sufficient cause, disregarding all the ordinary rules of construction, the plain intent of Mrs. Eddy, its author, and the practical construction placed upon the by-law by Mrs. Eddy and the Board.

"He holds that, although no definite term is prescribed, the tenure of a member of the Board is for life. He seeks to disqualify this church Board from exercising its sole and exclusive jurisdiction to dismiss a member, and applies to its proceedings the principles applicable to a tribunal required to hear a case upon due notice and charges, and reach a judicial determination according to the course of the common law, although the by-laws contain no such requirements.

"Our objections are lodged against the master's application of the law to the facts of record, his construction of statutes and by-laws, and his inferences from facts found, deeds, and other documentary evidence by which he reaches his conclusion that the vote of dismissal was not effectual.

"Our contention is that the application of correct principles of law to the facts of record requires the conclusion that the dismissal of the plaintiff was effectual."

Mr. Bates, who followed Mr. Dane in presenting the arguments, continued after the noon recess.

VENIZELOS RETURN DEPENDENT UPON INTERNAL PEACE

(Continued from Page 1)

which the Monitor representative is now enabled to make, and it puts an end to the suggestions that while there is intense party feeling Mr. Venizelos can be induced to participate in the strife. His reasons are conclusive. His patriotism and his sense of duty cannot be doubted. He is prepared at any time to perform non-party work, but he will not again be a party leader. Mr. Venizelos is now living in a private house in Paris. He remains interested, as ever, in international happenings, but he shrinks from the limelight, although happy to say any healing word.

MERIT LAW TEST FOR DRY AGENTS

(Continued from Page 1)

of the league that the broad application of the merit system in Government service would relieve the President from patronage burdens, at the same time that it will make for tax reduction through economy in the federal service.

The report of the council submitted at the opening session this morning gives notice that the "league will oppose any attempt to "cover in" the present force of the Prohibition Enforcement Unit without examination. It will also oppose the legislation suggested by the prohibition commissioner, with the support of the Anti-Saloon League, providing that the higher officials of the service shall be exempted from merit tests.

"Under such legislation," the report says, "the ultimate effect would be to render more permanent the existing abuses and to cast discredit upon the whole Civil Service system. Experience has shown that as much corruption, incompetency and inefficiency occur in the higher places as in the subordinate places, and if the higher places are excepted the lower ranks of the service would soon become contaminated by this corruption, sure to continue at the top."

The league also will carry on an active campaign for the passage of the Rogers bill reorganizing the foreign service.

RAILROAD CARS IN GOOD ORDER

NEW YORK, Dec. 6—On Nov. 15 the railroads had only 149,192 cars or 6½ per cent of the ownership in need of repairs, the fewest in years, the American Railway Association reports.

COOLIDGE MESSAGE CAUSES APPLAUSE

(Continued from Page 1)

half, believe Mr. Coolidge has done, for the time being, all that it is necessary to do. His message to Congress—clear, crisp and courageous, as they view it—at once opens his campaign and supplies his platform. Time and the fates, they are persuaded, will do the rest.

Although President Coolidge addressed Congress only at noon today it is possible to summarize Washington political opinion of his message. The message, in printed form, has been in private circulation throughout the capital and the newspaper offices of the country for a week. Opinion in Washington crystallized rapidly, and there has been ample time for outside opinion to filter through from the four quarters of the Republic.

Document of Courage

This dispatch is an attempt to summarize comment upon Mr. Coolidge's message, as members of Congress have supplied it. Their views express in most cases not only their own "reactions," but those of their constituencies, as well. There is a fair degree of unanimity on one point. That is, that courage is written conspicuously across the entire face of the President's pronouncement, from beginning to end. He has not dodged. He has not minced his words. He has been uncommonly specific. He has not lumbered up his recommendations with verbose reasoning.

His attitude on the bonus is the outstanding example of his unequivocal style. "But I do not favor the granting of a bonus," the President says, at the end of his statement of three paragraphs on the subject of "veterans." That's all.

If there is comparative agreement that Mr. Coolidge has been courageous in his first address to Congress, there is a similar consensus that the message will evoke an extensive variety of mixed emotions. Few early commentators find it entitled to laurels for liberalism. Massachusetts men declare it is conspicuously inferior in literary merit to Mr. Coolidge's gubernatorial state papers. Friends of the World Court are gratified by his commending of it "to the favorable consideration of the Senate." They find no fault with the President for not voicing his favor with more fervor.

They know that Mr. Coolidge is temperamentally not a very fervid man. They are satisfied with the revelation that those men are confounded who, immediately after the President's accession to office, vociferously predicted he would reject the World Court. His advocacy of the policy, which President Harding avowed in his final utterance at San Francisco, is generally ascribed to the influence of Secretaries Hughes and Hoover.

In one passage of the World Court recommendation Mr. Coolidge reproduces almost textually arguments publicly used by Mr. Hughes. Some "authorities" have gone so far as to suggest that Mr. Hughes would have left the Cabinet had Mr. Coolidge turned down the particular "Harding policy" represented by the World Court proposal. The price of Andrew W. Mellon's retention of the Secretaryship of the Treasury is said by the same "authorities" to be the uncompromising rejection of the soldiers' bonus by the Administration.

Taxation—Agriculture

Comment centers for the moment, and for some time is likely to center, on two primary phases of the President's message—taxation and agricultural relief. Mr. Coolidge's adoption of the Mellon program was universally anticipated. So was his stressing of tax reduction as the paramount issue demanding Congressional action. Few authorities on Capitol Hill expect the Coolidge-Mellon tax program to go through as the Secretary of the Treasury recently promuigated it. But its basis purpose—reduction of taxes for all classes of the people—will not be seriously opposed.

Every member of the House and Senate knows there is "dynamite" in hostility to the conferment of so elementary a boon as cutting down taxes. Fresh from "back home" as Congress is, it knows there is no issue before the country, assured in advance of such popularity as slashing of the income tax brackets and other federal imposts. The politician or the party that helps to frustrate that kind of legislation is asking for punishment, and worse.

There is little promise, at this writing, that the President's writings on the subject of agricultural relief are destined to arouse enthusiasm. Many western members of Congress call the message "weak" in that particular, because it holds out nothing novel in the way of panaceas. Nobody expected the President to espouse any of the more radical or drastic suggestions for helping the farmer, especially the distressed wheat growers of the northwest. The feature thought likely to appeal to the rural community more than any other is the assertion of Mr. Coolidge that "an entire reorganization of the rate structure for freight is necessary" in the Transportation Act.

The average farmer is inclined to trace most of his troubles to high railroad rates on what he sells and on what he has to buy. If the Coolidge message should usher in an era of lower freight rates, the farming country would think it more practical, direct and lasting help than any of the suggestions regarding co-operative marketing, War Finance Corporation grants in aid of exports of "fats and grains," or even cheap fertilizer. In high railroad rates the farmer sees the Alpha and Omega of his distress, real and imaginary.

Politicians discuss the Coolidge message mainly from the standpoint of the "issues" which it will give to the President's rivals, mainly Hiram Johnson. Mr. Johnson, of course, will seize promptly and vehemently upon the World Court and the bonus "planks" of the Coolidge "platform." But with the President's unqualified divorcement of the court recommendation from any entangling connection with the League of Nations, and with millions of taxpayers, including ex-service men, opposing the bonus, Mr. Coolidge's supporters are willing to let Johnson make the most of those "issues."

PRESIDENT GIVES NATION'S POLICIES IN CONGRESS TALK

(Continued from Page 1)

House assembled at noon, and received an ovation from the floor and galleries.

Senators, representatives and spectators stood and applauded when the President appeared. The applause expanded into cheers from the Republican side as he shook hands with Frederick H. Gillett, Speaker of the House, Albert B. Cummins, president of the Senate and bowed to his audience.

The chief executive spoke slowly and deliberately without effort at oratory. The first applause came when he declared the United States saw no reason to limit its own freedom and independence of action by joining the League of Nations.

Manifestations of approval from both Republicans and Democrats followed Mr. Coolidge's declaration for a strengthening of the army and the navy, and his recommendation for limitation of immigration.

A declaration for ample hospital facilities for veterans of all wars evoked applause and there was some handclapping as the Executive made his terse pronouncement a moment later against a soldiers' bonus.

There was scattering applause as Mr. Coolidge declared for the World Court, but with reservations. A declaration against recognition of the Russian Soviet Government brought further manifestations of approval, as did the President's announcement that he did not favor cancellation of the foreign war debt and his announcement of his "unqualified approval" of the Mellon tax program.

RETAILERS' 1924 CONVENTION

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 6—The National Association of Retail Clothiers and Furnishers will hold its next annual convention here Sept. 8 to 12, 1924. An attendance of at least 7500 retailers and 2000 manufacturers' representatives is expected by Sol. Schloss of Indianapolis, Ind., chairman of the convention committee.

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THE FARQUAR FURNACE
"It heats with fresh air"
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Christmas Chocolates
Little Building
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HERE is distinction in Christmas giving. The country over, these chocolates have no superior in chocolate coating and luscious fillings. Made for the finest trade; not the biggest. Each piece hand dipped; beautiful as well as delicious. To be had only from our Florentine Room in the Little Building, Boston. Even the box suggests quiet, artistic refinement.
May we care for you and for your Christmas list?
PAGE Chocolates or Chocolates and Bon Bons, $1.25. Page Chocolate Nuts, $1.50. Caramels, $1.00. Stuffed Fruits, Dates, $1.00. Raisins, $2.00. French Fruits, $1.50. Prompt attention to mail orders. Postage charges collect.
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COPYING U. S. PORTO RICAN RULE IN VIRGIN ISLANDS RECOMMENDED

Civilian Government for St. Thomas and Dependence of St. Croix on Porto Rico Is Urged

By GARDNER L. HARDING

ST. THOMAS, Virgin Islands, Nov. 28—What is the future to be in the Virgin Islands? Is there an end in sight of their long decline? Are there foundations apparent on which a new type of social and economic life, more suited to a colony under the American flag, presently may begin to appear? How is the American connection going to justify itself here after six years of so little apparent progress and in the midst of such general dissatisfaction and discontent?

I found the answer to one of these questions in St. Croix, and it came from a Porto Rican farmer on whose cattle ranch near Christiansted I spent a very instructive morning. This man, a bronzed out-of-doors rancher who looked more like an Argentinian than a Porto Rican, came here two years ago during the drought. He has made good in what his neighbors call the worst succession of seasons they have ever seen, paid off most of his mortgage, made a profit and plans to stay here and urge as many of his Porto Rican friends to come over here as have money and hard work to invest.

In discussing the prospects of his 200 acres with me he made not one single complaint about the drought, the neglect of the American Administration, about prohibition, or any other favorite theme of local disillusionment. "What this island needs," he said in summing things up, "is more people who will move with the times."

Small Capital Outlays

This opinion, given by a man who has every right to express it, contains a not undeserved reflection on the people of the Virgin Islands, particularly on those of St. Croix. Planters and business men are wedded here, partly through choice and partly through what they consider necessity, to small capital, old habits of trade and farming, absence of community spirit, and a persistent contemplation of present or impending calamity.

There is not an up-to-date board of trade on either island. The sugar planters have little mutual confidence; the islands' first strike succeeded partly because the planters, unable to trust each other, split their ranks. The plowing is still largely done by oxen.

A score or more of shopkeepers in St. Thomas keep almost identically the same line of goods; and the same local newspaper which rates the "ill effects of prohibition" contains a pointed letter from a local Danish bank manager declaring that the real reason why ships do not stop at St. Thomas is because local merchants will not meet the rest of the world's prices. They bought in 1920 and some still keep 1920 prices, with the result that American mail order houses do a live trade and much money leaves the islands.

Over in Christiansted in St. Croix is Kruger's store, and its cavernous depths stretch back from King Street almost to the shore, the dusty miscellany still piled on the shelves from which Alexander Hamilton, a clerk here in his boyhood in this island, sold everything from an anchor to a paper of pins 160 years ago. Only a steel engraving remains to mark the memory of the man who left the island at the age of 16 to become one of America's greatest statesmen. There is no association for attracting tourists, though the island should be a shrine to Americans on this count alone, and in neither of the islands, though the name is used, is there a modern hotel.

Clannish Inhabitants

The attitude prevailing among the inhabitants of the islands is clannish, paternalistic and much as a friendly critic is loath to mark it, unambitious. Eight little newspapers, each of half-sheet, four-page size, make local grievances vocal. There are four times as many of them as are necessary, though some of them are the livest institutions in the islands and all of them are vividly readable.

Against this background one must mark some distinct American services, but many contributions to local confusion and deterrents to local effort. The navy administration, through the hardest years, has disdained to buy local meat and butter, and in pursuit of its own peculiar habits of economy is almost self-supplying in a community which needs every bit of foreign trade. American health laws forbid any ship to coal or supply itself between 6 p. m. and 6 a. m. at St Thomas, obliging ships which do not touch the shore to submit to quarantine regulations by daylight only as an arbitrary preliminary, with the result, the islanders say, that many ships stop elsewhere.

Artificial daylight as used in "movie" studios would be a profound service for red-tape officialdom here. And the American Navy, from whose yearly stops so much was hoped, makes very fleeting visits to this $25,000,000 harbor. The truth is that it is small, and that only four dreadnaughts at a time can swing at anchor in the little bay; also water has been scarce lately. But a mosquito fleet could be accommodated here, and it is a distinct slight that the great fleet maneuvers are being based this winter off the thinly settled Porto Rican island of Culebra and the Virgin Islands are going to be left all but high and dry as a port of visit and shore leave.

Application Postponed

Another problem is the imminent extension of the coastwise laws of the United States. A recent announcement of the Governor informed the islanders that their application would be postponed—for the third time—and will not come into operation before May 1, 1924. People hope here devoutly that they will be postponed much longer than that, because the first aim of their operation is to obtain a monopoly of shipping trade between here and other territory of the United States to American bottoms.

Today, America divides that trade about equally with England. In fact, the only direct passenger service between here and New York is at present operated by the Quebec Steamship Company, a subsidiary of the Furness-Withy Lines, and this company is under severe competition from the Royal Mail and other British lines which stick to British ports and get a substantial tariff rebate benefit. Down the Leeward and Windward Islands is a regular British service, substantially curtailed since America's shipping war with England so far as these islands are concerned—for nearly all the other islands are British—and the only American line is a freight service operating under the United States Shipping Board, with a maximum capacity of seven passengers on each trip.

When American shipping is better established on the seas, the Virgin Islanders will look with equanimity on the strategy of making their chief port another focal point in American shipping competition with England. Meanwhile, the islanders note that the share of foreign commerce carried in American ships has dropped from 42 per cent to 34 per cent between 1920 and 1922, and is about 30 per cent now; and they remember that it was less than 10 per cent before the war.

Coal Costs 45 Shillings

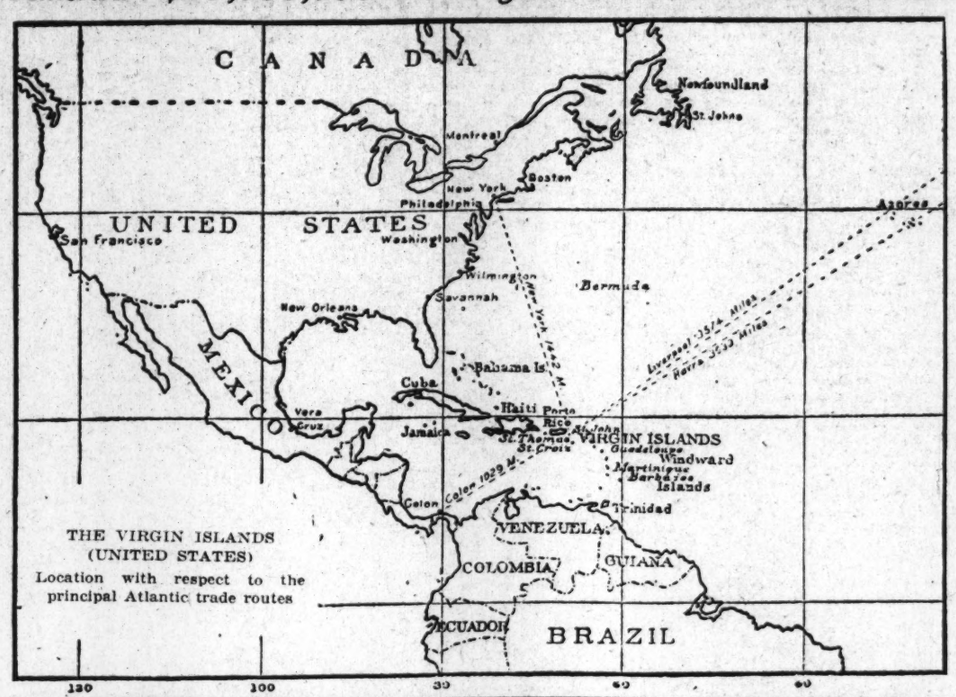
Coal here costs only 45 shillings a ton, largely because it is brought from Norfolk in British ships, which cost 40 per cent less than American to operate; and coal is consequently cheaper here than at Barbados or Jamaica largely by virtue of this fact. If handicap is removed, the islands will suffer a disadvantage beside which all previous American sumptuary legislation will count as very little. Let American shipping take all legitimate means to secure its position on the high seas, say the islanders, but if that position depends on still further strangling a port in these little islands, then it is certainly not the sturdy industry Americans hope it is.

As to St. Croix, its manifest destiny seems to point more and more to some kind of definite dependence on Porto Rico, and to an increasing isolation from its purely historical connection with St. Thomas. Porto Rican independent proprietors have already begun to turn their eyes to the American possession, which is really a geographical extension of the Porto Rican islands of Vieques and Culebra.

Porto Rico already is the chief market of St. Croix for cattle. Although there is a great difference in the cultural and racial traditions of the two islands, the people of St. Croix are greatly moved by the fact that many of the overhead expenses of their island government could be saved by a partnership with Porto Rico which would still preserve them a suitable and self-respecting autonomy. Porto Rican settlers do well in St. Croix, as I have shown, and Porto Rican shipkeepers and merchants are already arriving. And there is always the trend to count on of a community so densely populated and so saturated with occupancy of chances for livelihood as Porto Rico, wherefrom may come just the energetic, frugal, and intelligent pioneers of a new kind of land economy which may be the best solution for solvency and progress in this part of the Virgin Islands at least.

St. Thomas has at once a more specialized and a more complicated future. A civilian government as good as Porto Rico's could work in time as great and lasting changes as have been done in a colony of which Americans have no need to feel ashamed. St. Thomas is only a speck on the ocean, but its people have every right to a change of sovereignty they freely chose, which shall give them at least a continuous and sympathetic administration, and will reassure them that American sovereignty in the Virgin Islands is not bound to be forever a doubtful blessing.

America's $25,000,000 Gateway to the Caribbean and Panama



THE VIRGIN ISLANDS (UNITED STATES)
Location with respect to the principal Atlantic trade routes

LAW ENFORCEMENT URGED BY OFFICIAL

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 6 (Special)—"Even if it does not bring us a vote on election day, we intend to enforce the law in this State," said Herbert L. Carpenter, Attorney-General of Rhode Island, in addressing the Business Men's Association.

Mr. Carpenter said it was not for a state or federal official to say whether a law is good or bad, but that official "should enforce it, or confess failure and resign." He asserted: "If the good men would join hands, the lawless could do nothing, because they constitute but a small proportion of the entire population."

"Upon good government," he declared, "depends the prosperity, honor, and life of nations, and the future of civilization, and upon it depends the value of every farm and factory, of every shop, of every share of stock and every bond, the personal prosperity of every home, the success of every child."

MASSACHUSETTS GRANGE TO MEET IN ANNUAL SESSION

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 6 (Special)—The fifty-first annual meeting of the Massachusetts State Grange will open in Mechanics Hall on Tuesday, Dec. 11, and close the following Thursday forenoon. Gov. Channing H. Cox is expected to be a speaker. There will be a reception to the Governor and the guests by the Worcester grange. Community service prizes will be awarded.

The address of welcome on Tuesday will be given by Mayor Peter F. Sullivan. The response will be given by Henry N. Jenks, worthy overseer. Lorey Midgley, master of the Worcester Grange, will extend a welcome.

Reports from the various officers will be read at the afternoon session.

The officers for the ensuing year will be elected at the forenoon session on Wednesday, followed by the reading of additional reports. The speakers at the afternoon session will include Brig.-Gen. Alfred F. Foote, state commissioner of public safety, and Robert S. Binkerd, representing the committee on public relations of eastern railroads. A lecture will be given by Dr. Russell H. Conwell of Philadelphia on "The Silver Crow."

All unfinished business will be completed at the session Thursday.

LOCAL RULE FAVORED ON BILLBOARD ISSUE

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Dec. 6 (Special)—Resolutions supporting the movement for state legislation granting to municipalities larger powers for the regulation of billboards were adopted yesterday afternoon by the Western Massachusetts Association of Chambers of Commerce, in session here. This action was taken following a report by a committee investigating sentiment as regards results obtained under the present system of regulation by the state highways division. It was the prevailing opinion of members present that existing methods of handling the billboard situation constituted an infringement on local rights.

The project of an open highway on the Jacob's Ladder route from Springfield to Pittsfield received favorable consideration and will be taken up for definite action at the meeting next month.

SCHOOL MEN DECRY EQUAL SALARY BILL

List of Arguments Against Referendum Sent Out to Boston Organizations

Arguments against the "Equal Pay for Equal Work" bill for Boston school teachers to appear as a referendum on the municipal ballot next Tuesday are being sent to clubs and other organizations by the Boston Schoolmen's Economic Association, which has been leading a long fight against the measure. These are as follows:

1. No one has attempted to show that this law will benefit the schools. It cannot be shown.

2. This question should be left to the School Committee. The committee is in possession of all the facts and should be allowed to fix salaries as it deems best for the schools.

3. Official computations show that the first cost will be about $400,000 and the ultimate annual cost $1,800,000.

4. There is no defense for taxation that will not clearly benefit the schools. The salaries of Boston teachers should be enough higher than those in cities with which Boston competes to secure not only superior women but superior men. Boston needs both and can afford the best. But the taxpayer will be defrauded if more is paid to any class than is required to secure the best in open competition. The salaries now paid to women teachers in Boston high schools are much higher than in most of the surrounding cities.

5. Boston women teachers have been greatly favored. The maximum salaries of high school assistants (women) is $2523. This law will increase it $744. It wil lthen be 102 per cent more than in 1900; it is now 56 per cent more. The maximum salary of junior masters is only 7 per cent more than in 1900.

For years it has been impossible to obtain the needed number of desirable men teachers at the salaries offered. The lowest man on a rated list has often been appointed, and many temporary men teachers have been employed.

6. Everyone pays taxes directly or indirectly. This law will increase the cost of rent, clothing, and food in order to add 29 per cent to the compensation of women who now receive $50 a week.

7. More pay than economic law requires, given to any class of city employees, reduces the probability that other classes will receive deserved increases.

5. The slogan "equal service" is misleading. The routine class work of two teachers may be much the same, but the total contribution of an able man to a boy's education is far different from that of an equally able woman. Boys need the influence of superior men.

The National Educational Association is dominated by women and advocates equal pay, but its salary committee in a report of July, 1923, says:

"The fact remains, however, that the same salary under present economic conditions will not secure as strong a man teacher for a given position as it will a woman."

9. Few superior men now turn to teaching as a career. Such men will not seek employment that will not enable them to maintain a family in keeping with their position in society. The prospects of success in business and in the professions are too alluring. Similar prospects for able college women are not promising enough to prevent a large number from eagerly seeking teaching positions at much less than the $50 per week now paid in Boston. This sum will support a single woman well and leave a considerable margin for saving.

10. The law will change radically the boys' high schools. These schools taught by men are unique in character and dear to the hearts of the people. A measure that will gradually replace the present teachers by women should be rejected.

11. The chief argument for this law is that other cities have adopted it. The results have been:

(1) Greatly increased expenses with no corresponding educational advantage.

(2) Rapid deterioration in the quality of available men teachers.

(3) Rapid increase in the proportion of women teachers.

(4) A budget which could not provide for needed improvements and necessary buildings, apparatus and supplies because such large sums were required for unjustifiable salaries.

Boston's educational leadership is challenged. Vote No and continue the policy that has made the Boston schools famous for generations.

FIREARM REGULATION URGED

In his annual report made public yesterday, Herbert A. Wilson, commissioner of police for the city of Boston, appeals to the Legislature to enact more drastic laws regulating the sale and carrying of firearms. He advises that the sale of magazines advertising firearms for sale be prevented in Boston. He asks for jail sentence for dealers who deliver firearms to purchasers on the day of sale.

GASOLINE TAX OF FOUR CENTS PROPOSED IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

State Highway Department Official Says Present Income Is Insufficient to Carry Out Program

MANCHESTER, N. H., Dec. 6 (Special)—An increase in the gasoline tax from 2 to 4 cents a gallon was recommended last night to the New Hampshire Tax Assessors' Convention, which is in session here, by Frederick A. Gardner, official representative of the State Highway Department, who gave an address on "Roads and Taxes." Mr. Gardner said that New Hampshire, like most other states, is confronted with the necessity of raising more money for highway improvements to accommodate motor vehicle traffic.

At the closing session today the convention appointed a committee representing all the counties in the State to begin a campaign for economy in the expenditure of public money, and to recommend to the taxpayers the best methods of reducing taxes.

Since the State has adopted the policy that motor vehicle roads must be paid for entirely by motorists instead of by the taxpayers, the question in New Hampshire is how to get the money from the motorists, whether by automobile registration fees, permits to operate motor vehicles or gasoline taxation. The last Legislature provided for a gasoline tax which became effective July, at the rate of 1 cent a gallon, and which will be automatically doubled Jan. 1 to 2 cents. The new proposition of the highway department is to double it again to 4 cents, which on the present price of gasoline in this State would amount to a tax of almost 25 per cent upon the retail selling price of the commodity.

As an alternative proposition, Mr. Gardner suggested that the money now paid by motorists to the cities and towns where they live for "permits" to operate their vehicles be turned over to the state highway department instead of being retained by the cities and towns. The cities and towns now take the permit money in place of taxes which would be collected from the same investments in other forms of taxable property.

Mr. Gardner said that either of these plans, but preferably the 4-cent gasoline tax, would bring sufficient revenue to the highway department to complete the construction of the trunk line highways in the next 10 years without bonding the State and without making any appropriation out of the general tax levy. Approximately 300 miles remain to be built in the trunk line system at an estimated cost of $10,000,000.

Mr. Gardner said that public opinion is against the financing of highways by bond issue because the interest charges make the cost per mile greater and the burden falls alike upon the motorist and the non-motorist. Traffic has increased, he said, on the New Hampshire motor roads 300 per cent in the last four years. Of the revenue in 1923 for use on the roads, 15 per cent is coming from trucks of more than 1-ton capacity and 85 per cent from pleasure vehicles and light trucks. The registration fees now average $17.87 per automobile in the case of pleasure vehicles and from $19 to $89 in the case of trucks, depending upon the size. In addition, the motorist pays a permit fee which averages $10.75 per vehicle.

The expenditures on roads for the last fiscal year were $2,564,000, and this amount will not be greatly exceeded next year, even with the gasoline tax, because the registration fees on light cars have been reduced by the Legislature. Mr. Gardner declared that, unless some plan for additional revenue is put into effect, the highway department will be under the necessity of calling upon the cities and towns for aid in financing the new roads.

CARMEN OPPOSE MORE ONE-MAN CARS

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 6 (Special)—Trolleymen of the Connecticut Company are opposing a plan by which the Hartford division of the company would increase the number of one-man trolley cars in the city from 33 to 46. The trolleymen opposing the company's plan have threatened to take the matter into the Common Council, and ask repeal of the permit which authorizes the operation of one-man cars, unless the company limits the number of such cars to the present number.

Mayor Richard J. Kinsella has offered his services as mediator between the two parties in the hope that legislative action in the council might be avoided. N. J. Scott, Hartford manager of the company, declares that the company will never agree to the trolleymen's demand.

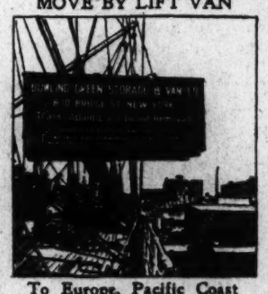
INITIATIVE PETITION FILED

Of the four initiative legislative petitions for action on proposed laws, but one was filed yesterday for action by the Legislature, that brought by the Massachusetts Civic League for classification of the prisoners of the State.

The petitions for legislation to abolish the one-man electric cars, the Sunday baseball measure and the petition for a law providing for holding another Constitutional Convention, all failed because the required 20,000 registered signatures were not obtained.

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Full Text of President Coolidge's First Message Outlining Policies to Congress

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6—The President's message in full follows:

Since the close of the last Congress the Nation has lost President Harding. The world knew his kindness and his humanity, his greatness and his character. He has left his mark upon history. He has made justice more certain and peace more secure. The surpassing tribute paid to his memory as he was borne across the continent to rest at last at home revealed the place he held in the hearts of the American people. But this is not the occasion for extended reference to the man or his work. In this presence, among those who knew and loved him, that is unnecessary. But we who were associated with him could not resume together the functions of our office without pausing for a moment, and in his memory reconsecrating ourselves to the service of our country. He is gone. We remain. It is our duty, under the inspiration of his example, to take up the burdens which he was permitted to lay down, and to develop and support the wise principles of government which he represented.

Foreign Affairs

For us peace reigns everywhere. We desire to perpetuate it always by granting full justice to others and requiring of others full justice to ourselves.

Our country has one cardinal principle to maintain in its foreign policy. It is an American principle. It must be an American policy. We attend to our own affairs, conserve our own strength, and protect the interests of our own citizens; but we recognize thoroughly our obligation to help others, reserving to the decision of our own judgment the time, the place, and the method. We realize the common bond of humanity. We know the inescapable law of service.

Our country has definitely refused to adopt and ratify the Covenant of the League of Nations. We have not felt warranted in assuming the responsibilities which its members have assumed. I am not proposing any change in this policy; neither is the Senate. The incident, so far as we are concerned, is closed. The League exists as a foreign agency. We hope it will be helpful. But the United States sees no reason to limit its own freedom and independence of action by joining it. We shall do well to recognize this basic fact in all national affairs and govern ourselves accordingly.

World Court

Our foreign policy has always been guided by two principles. The one is the avoidance of permanent political alliances which would sacrifice our proper independence. The other is the peaceful settlement of controversies between nations. By example and by treaty we have advocated arbitration. For nearly 25 years we have been a member of The Hague Tribunal, and have long sought the creation of a permanent World Court of Justice. I am in full accord with both of these policies. I favor the establishment of such a court intended to include the whole world. That is, and has long been, an American policy.

Pending before the Senate is a proposal that this Government give its support to the Permanent Court of International Justice, which is a new and somewhat different plan. This is not a partisan question. It should not assume an artificial importance. The court is merely a convenient instrument of adjustment to which we could go, but to which we could not be brought. It should be discussed with entire candor, not by a political but by a judicial method, without pressure and without prejudice. Partisanship has no place in our foreign relations. As I wish to see a court established, and as the proposal presents the only practical plan on which many nations have ever agreed, though it may not meet every desire, I therefore commend it to the favorable consideration of the Senate, with the proposed reservations clearly indicating our refusal to adhere to the League of Nations.

Russia

Our diplomatic relations, lately so largely interrupted, are now being resumed, but Russia presents notable difficulties. We have every desire to see that great people, who are our traditional friends, restored to their position among the nations of the earth. We have relieved their pitiable destitution with an enormous charity. Our Government offers no objection to the carrying on of commerce by our citizens with the people of Russia. Our Government does not propose, however, to enter into relations with another régime which refuses to recognize the sanctity of international obligations. I do not propose to barter away for the privilege of trade any of the cherished rights of humanity. I do not propose to make merchandise of any American principles. These rights and principles must go wherever the sanctions of our Government go.

But while the favor of America is not for sale, I am willing to make very large concessions for the purpose of rescuing the people of Russia. Already encouraging evidences of returning to the ancient ways of society can be detected. But more are needed. Whenever there appears any disposition to compensate our citizens who were despoiled, and to recognize that debt contracted with our Government, not by the Tsar, but by the newly formed Republic of Russia; whenever the active spirit of enmity to our institutions is abated; whenever there appear works mete for repentance; our country ought to be the first to go to the economic and moral rescue of Russia. We have every desire to help and no desire to injure. We hope the time is near at hand when we can act.

Debts

The current debt and interest due from foreign governments, exclusive of the British debt of $4,600,000,000, is about $7,200,000,000. I do not favor the cancellation of this debt, but I see no objection to adjusting it in accordance with the principle adopted for the British debt. Our country would not wish to assume the rôle of an oppressive creditor, but would maintain the principle that financial obligations between nations are likewise moral obligations which international faith and honor require should be discharged.

Our Government has a liquidated claim against Germany for the expense of the army of occupation of over $255,000,000. Besides this, the Mixed Claims Commission have before them about 12,500 claims of American citizens, aggregating about $1,225,000,000. These claims have already been reduced by a recent decision, but there are valid claims reaching well toward $500,000,000. Our thousands of citizens with credits due them of hundreds of millions of dollars have no redress save in the action of our Government. These are very substantial interests, which it is the duty of our Government to protect as best it can. That course I propose to pursue.

It is for these reasons that we have a direct interest in the economic recovery of Europe. They are enlarged by our desire for the stability of civilization and the welfare of humanity. That we are making sacrifices to that end none can deny. Our deferred interest alone amounts to a million dollars every day. But recently we offered to aid with our advice and counsel. We have reiterated our desire to see France paid and Germany revived. We have proposed disarmament. We have earnestly sought to compose differences and restore peace. We shall persevere in well-doing, not by force, but by reason.

Foreign Papers

Under the law the papers pertaining to foreign relations to be printed are transmitted as a part of this message. Other volumes of these papers will follow.

Foreign Service

The foreign service of our Government needs to be reorganized and improved.

Fiscal Condition

Our main problems are domestic problems. Financial stability is the first requisite of sound government. We cannot escape the effect of world conditions. We cannot avoid the inevitable results of the economic disorders which have reached all nations. But we shall diminish their harm to us in proportion as we continue to restore our Government finances to a secure and endurable position. This we can and must do. Upon that firm foundation rests the only hope of progress and prosperity. From that source must come relief for the people.

This is being accomplished by a drastic but orderly retrenchment, which is bringing our expenses within our means. The origin of this has been the determination of the American people, the main support has been the courage of those in authority, and the effective method has been the budget system. The result has involved real sacrifice by department heads, but it has been made without flinching. This system is a law of the Congress. It represents your will. It must be maintained, and ought to be strengthened by the example of your observance. Without a budget system there can be no fixed responsibility and no constructive scientific economy.

This great concentration of effort by the Administration and Congress has brought the expenditures, exclusive of the self-supporting Post Office Department, down to $3,000,000,000. It is possible, in consequence, to make a large reduction in the taxes of the people, which is the sole object of all curtailment. This is treated at greater length in the budget message, and a proposed plan has been presented in detail in a statement by the Secretary of the Treasury which has my unqualified approval. I especially commend a decrease on earned incomes, and further abolition of admission, message, and nuisance taxes. The amusement and educational value of moving pictures ought not to be taxed. Diminishing charges against moderate incomes from investment will afford immense relief, while a revision of the surtaxes will not only provide additional money for capital investment, thus stimulating industry and employing more labor, but will not greatly reduce the revenue from that source, and may in the future actually increase it.

Being opposed to war taxes in time of peace, I am not in favor of excess-profits taxes. A very great service could be rendered through immediate enactment of legislation relieving the people of some of the burden of taxation. To reduce war taxes is to give every home a better chance.

For seven years the people have borne with uncomplaining courage the tremendous burden of national and local taxation. These must both be reduced. The taxes of the Nation must be reduced now as much as prudence will permit, and expenditures must be reduced accordingly. High taxes reach everywhere and burden everybody. They bear most heavily upon the poor. They diminish industry and commerce. They make agriculture unprofitable. They increase the rates on transportation. They are a charge on every necessary of life. Of all services which the Congress can render to the country, I have no hesitation in declaring this one to be paramount. To neglect it, to postpone it, to obstruct it by unsound proposals, is to become unworthy of public confidence and untrue to public trust. The country wants this measure to have the right of way over all others.

Another reform which is urgent in our fiscal system is the abolition of the right to issue tax-exempt securities. The existing system not only permits a large amount of the wealth of the Nation to escape its just burden, but acts as a continual stimulant to municipal extravagance. This should be prohibited by constitutional amendment. All the wealth of the Nation ought to contribute its fair share to the expenses of the Nation.

Tariff Law

The present tariff law has accomplished its two main objects. It has secured an abundant revenue and been productive of an abounding prosperity. Under it the country has had a very large export and import trade. A constant revision of the tariff by the Congress is disturbing and harmful. The present law contains an elastic provision authorizing the President to increase or decrease present schedules not in excess of 50 per centum, to meet the difference in cost of production at home and abroad. This does not, to my mind, warrant a rewriting of the whole law, but does mean, and will be so administered, that whenever the required investigation shows that inequalities of sufficient importance exist in any schedule, the power to change them should and will be applied.

Shipping

The entire well being of our country is dependent upon transportation by sea and land. Our Government, during the war, acquired a large merchant fleet which should be transferred, as soon as possible, to private ownership and operation under conditions which would secure two results: First, and of prime importance, adequate means for national defense; second, adequate service to American commerce. Until shipping conditions are such that our fleet can be disposed of advantageously under these conditions, it will be operated as economically as possible under such plans as may be devised from time to time by the Shipping Board. We must have a merchant marine which meets these requirements, and we shall have to pay the cost of its service.

Public Improvements

The time has come to resume in a moderate way the opening of our intracoastal waterways; the control of flood waters of the Mississippi and of the Colorado rivers; the improvement of the waterways from the Great Lakes toward the Gulf of Mexico; and the development of the great power and navigation project of the St. Lawrence River, for which efforts are now being made to secure the necessary treaty with Canada. These projects cannot all be undertaken at once, but all should have the immediate consideration of the Congress and be adopted as fast as plans can be matured and the necessary funds become available. This is not incompatible with economy, for their nature does not require so much a public expenditure as a capital investment which will be reproductive, as evidenced by the marked increase in revenue from the Panama Canal. Upon these projects depend much future industrial and agricultural progress. They represent the protection of large areas from flood and the addition of a great amount of cheap power and cheap freight by use of navigation, chief of which is the bringing of ocean-going ships to the Great Lakes.

Another problem of allied character is the superpower development of the northeastern states, consideration of which is proceeding under the direction of the Department of Commerce by joint conference with the local authorities.

Railroads

Criticism of the railroad law has been directed, first, to the section laying down the rule by which rates are fixed, and providing for payment to the Government and use of excess earnings; second, to the method for the adjustment of wage scales; and, third, to the authority permitting consolidations.

It has been erroneously assumed that the act undertakes to guarantee railroad earnings. The law requires that rates should be just and reasonable. That has always been the rule under which rates have been fixed. To make a rate that does not yield a fair return results in confiscation, and confiscatory rates are, of course, unconstitutional. Unless the Government adheres to the rule of making a rate that will yield a fair return, it must abandon rate-making altogether. The new and important feature of that part of the law is the recapture and redistribution of excess rates. The constitutionality of this method is now before the Supreme Court for adjudication. Their decision should be awaited before attempting further legislation on this subject. Furthermore, the importance of this feature will not be great if consolidation goes into effect.

The settlement of railroad labor disputes is a matter of grave public concern. The Labor Board was established to protect the public in the enjoyment of continuous service by attempting to insure justice between the companies and their employees. It has been a great help, but is not altogether satisfactory to the public, the employees, or the companies. If a substantial agreement can be reached among the groups interested, there should be no hesitation in enacting such agreement into law. If it is not reached, the Labor Board may very well be left for the present to protect the public welfare.

The law for consolidations is not sufficiently effective to be expeditious. Additional legislation is needed, giving authority for voluntary consolidations, both regional and route, and providing Government machinery to aid and stimulate such action, always subject to the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission. This should authorize the commission to appoint committees for each proposed group, representing the public and the component roads, with power to negotiate with individual security holders for an exchange of their securities for those of the consolidation, on such terms and conditions as the commission may prescribe for avoiding any confiscation and preserving fair values. Should this permissive consolidation prove ineffective after a limited period, the authority of the Government will have to be directly invoked.

Consolidation appears to be the only feasible method for the maintenance of an adequate system of transportation, with an opportunity so to adjust freight rates as to meet such temporary conditions as now prevail in some agricultural sections. Competent authorities agree that an entire reorganization of the rate structure for freight is necessary. This should be ordered at once by the Congress.

Department of Justice

As no revision of the laws of the United States has been made since 1878, a commission or committee should be created to undertake this work. The Judicial Council reports that two more district judges are needed in the southern district of New York, one in the northern district of Georgia, and two more circuit judges in the Circuit Court of Appeals of the Eighth Circuit. Legislation should be considered for this purpose.

It is desirable to expedite the hearing and disposal of cases. A commission of federal judges and lawyers should be created to recommend legislation by which the procedure in the federal trial courts may be simplified and regulated by rules of court, rather than by statute; such rules to be submitted to the Congress and to be in force until annulled or modified by the Congress. The Supreme Court needs legislation revising and simplifying the laws governing review by that court, and enlarging the classes of cases of too little public importance to be subject to review. Such reforms would expedite the transaction of the business of the courts. The administration of justice is likely to fail if it be long delayed.

The National Government has never given adequate attention to its prison problems. It ought to provide employment in such forms of production as can be used by the Government, though not sold to the public in competition with private business, for all prisoners who can be placed at work, and for which they should receive a reasonable compensation, available for their dependents.

Two independent reformatories are needed: one for the segregation of women, and another for the segregation of young men serving their first sentence.

The administration of justice would be facilitated greatly by including in the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice a Division of Criminal Identification, where there would be collected this information which is now indispensable in the suppression of crime.

Prohibition

The prohibition amendment to the Constitution requires the Congress and President to provide adequate laws to prevent its violation. It is my duty to enforce such laws. For that purpose a treaty is being negotiated with Great Britain with respect to the right of search of hovering vessels. To prevent smuggling, the Coast Guard should be greatly strengthened, and a supply of swift power boats should be provided. The major sources of production should be rigidly regulated, and every effort should be made to suppress interstate traffic. With this action on the part of the National Government, and the co-operation which is usually rendered by municipal and State authorities, prohibition should be made effective. Free government has no greater menace than disrespect for authority and contempt of law. It is the duty of a citizen not only to observe the law but to let it be known that he is opposed to its violation.

The Negro

Numbered among our population are some 12,000,000 colored people. Under our Constitution their rights are just as sacred as those of any other citizen. It is both a public and a private duty to protect those rights. The Congress ought to exercise all its powers of prevention and punishment against the hideous crime of lynching, of which the Negroes are by no means the sole sufferers, but for which they furnish a majority of the victims.

Already a considerable sum is appropriated to give the Negroes vocational training in agriculture. About half a million dollars is recommended for medical courses at Howard University to help contribute to the education of 500 colored doctors needed each year. On account of the migration of large numbers into industrial centers, it has been proposed that a commission be created, composed of members from both races, to formulate a better policy for mutual understanding and confidence. Such an effort is to be commended. Everyone would rejoice in the accomplishment of the results which it seeks. But it is well to recognize that these difficulties are to a large extent local problems which must be worked out by the mutual forbearance and human kindness of each community. Such a method gives much more promise of a real remedy than outside interference.

Civil Service

The maintenance and extension of the classified civil service is exceedingly important. There are nearly 550,000 persons in the executive civil service drawing about $700,000,000 of yearly compensation. Four-fifths of these are in the classified service. This method of selection of the employees of the United States is especially desirable for the Post Office Department. The Civil Service Commission has recommended that postmasters at first, second, and third class offices be classified. Such action, accompanied by a repeal of the four-year term of office, would undoubtedly be an improvement. I also recommend that the field force for prohibition enforcement be brought within the classified civil service without covering in the present membership. The best method for selecting public servants is the merit system.

Public Buildings

Many of the departments in Washington need better housing facilities. Some are so crowded that their work is impeded, others are so scattered that they lose their identity. While I do not favor at this time a general public building law, I believe it is now necessary, in accordance with plans already sanctioned for a unified and orderly system for the development of this city, to begin the carrying out of those plans by authorizing the erection of three or four buildings most urgently needed by an annual appropriation of $5,000,000.

Regulatory Legislation

Co-operation with other maritime powers is necessary for complete protection of our coast waters from pollution. Plans for this are under way, but await certain experiments for refuse disposal. Meantime laws prohibiting spreading oil and oil refuse from vessels in our own territorial waters would be most helpful against this menace and should be speedily enacted.

Laws should be passed regulating aviation.

Revision is needed of the laws regulating radio interference.

Legislation and regulations establishing load lines to provide safe loading of vessels leaving our ports are necessary and recodification of our navigation laws is vital.

Revision of procedure of the Federal Trade Commission will give more constructive purpose to this department.

If our Alaskan fisheries are to be saved from destruction, there must be further legislation declaring a general policy and delegating the authority to make rules and regulations to an administrative body.

Army and Navy

For several years we have been decreasing the personnel of the Army and Navy, and reducing their power to the danger point. Further reductions should not be made. The Army is a guarantee of the security of our citizens at home; the Navy is a guarantee of the security of our citizens abroad. Both of these services should be strengthened rather than weakened. Additional planes are needed for the Army, and additional submarines for the Navy. The defenses of Panama must be perfected. We want no more competitive armaments. We want no more war. But we want no weakness that invites imposition. A people who neglect their national defense are putting in jeopardy their national honor.

Insular Possessions

Conditions in the insular possessions on the whole have been good. Their business has been reviving. They are being administered according to law. That effort has the full support of the Administration. Such recommendations as may come from their people or their governments should have the most considerate attention.

Education and Welfare

Our National Government is not doing as much as it legitimately can do to promote the welfare of the people. Our enormous material wealth, our institutions, our whole form of society, cannot be considered fully successful until their benefits reach the merit of every individual. This is not a suggestion that the Government should, or could, assume for the people the inevitable burdens of existence. There is no method by which we can either be relieved of the results of our own folly or be guaranteed a successful life. There is an inescapable personal responsibility for the development of character, of industry, of thrift, and of self-control. These do not come from the Government, but from the people themselves. But the Government can and should always be expressive of steadfast determination, always vigilant, to maintain conditions under which these virtues are most likely to develop and secure recognition and reward. This is the American policy.

It is in accordance with this principle that we have enacted laws for the protection of the public health and have adopted prohibition in narcotic drugs and intoxicating liquors. For purposes of national uniformity we ought to provide, by constitutional amendment and appropriate legislation, for a limitation of child labor, and in all cases under the exclusive jurisdiction of the Federal Government a minimum wage law for women, which would undoubtedly find sufficient power of enforcement in the influence of public opinion.

Having in mind that education is peculiarly a local problem, and that it should always be pursued with the largest freedom of choice by students and parents, nevertheless, the Federal Government might well give the benefit of its counsel and encouragement more freely in this direction. If anyone doubts the need of concerted action by the states of the Nation for this purpose, it is only necessary to consider the appalling figures of illiteracy representing a condition which does not vary much in all parts of the Union. I do not favor the making of appropriations from the National Treasury to be expended directly on local education, but I do consider it a fundamental requirement of national activity which, accompanied by allied subjects of welfare, is worthy of a separate department and a place in the Cabinet. The humanitarian side of government should not be repressed, but should be cultivated.

Mere intelligence, however, is not enough. Enlightenment must be accompanied by that moral power which is the product of the home and of religion. Real education and true welfare for the people rest inevitably on this foundation, which the Government can approve and commend, but which the people themselves must create.

Immigration

American institutions rest solely on good citizenship. They were created by people who had a background of self-government. New arrivals should be limited to our capacity to absorb them into the ranks of good citizenship. America must be kept American. For this purpose, it is necessary to continue a policy of restricted immigration. It would be well to make such immigration of a selective nature with some inspecion at the source, and based either on a prior census or upon the record of naturalization. Either method would insure the admission of those with the largest capacity and best intention of becoming citizens. I am convinced that our present economic and social conditions warrant a limitation of those to be admitted. We should find additional safety in a law requiring the immediate registration of all aliens. Those who do not want to be partakers of the American spirit ought not to settle in America.

Veterans

No more important duty falls on the Government of the United States than the adequate care of its veterans. Those suffering disabilities incurred in the service must have sufficient hospital relief and compensation. Their dependents must be supported. Rehabilitation and vocational training must be completed. All of this service must be clean, must be prompt and effective, and it must be administered in a spirit of the broadest and deepest human sympathy. If investigation reveals any present defects of administration or need of legislation, orders will be given for the immediate correction of administration, and recommendations for legislation should be given the highest preference.

At present there are 9500 vacant beds in Government hospitals. I recommend that all hospitals be authorized at once to receive and care for, without hospital pay, the veterans of all wars needing such care, whenever there are vacant beds, and that immediate steps be taken to enlarge and build new hospitals to serve all such cases.

The American Legion will present to the Congress a legislative program too extensive for detailed discussion here. It is a carefully matured plan. While some of it I do not favor, with much of it I am in hearty accord, and I recommend that a most painstaking effort be made to provide remedies for any defects in the administration of the present laws which their experience has revealed. The attitude of the Government toward these proposals should be one of generosity. But I do not favor the granting of a bonus.

Coal

The cost of coal has become unbearably high. It places a great burden on our industrial and domestic life. The public welfare requires a reduction in the price of fuel. With the enormous deposits in existence, failure of supply ought not to be tolerated. Those responsible for the conditions in this industry should undertake its reform, and free it from any charge of profiteering.

The report of the Coal Commission will be before the Congress. It comprises all the facts. It represents the mature deliberations and conclusions of the best talent and experience that ever made a national survey of the production and distribution of fuel. I do not favor Government ownership or operation of coal mines. The need is for action under private ownership that will secure greater continuity of production and greater public protection. The Federal Government probably has no peace-time authority to regulate wages, prices, or profits in coal at the mines or among dealers, but, by ascertaining and publishing facts, it can exercise great influence.

The source of the difficulty in the bituminous coal fields is the intermittence of operation which causes great waste of both capital and labor. That part of the report dealing with this problem has much significance, and is suggestive of necessary remedies. By amending the car rules, by encouraging greater unity of ownership, and possibly by permitting common selling agents for limited districts on condition that they accept adequate regulations and guarantee that competition between districts be unlimited, distribution, storage, and continuity ought to be improved.

The supply of coal must be constant. In case of its prospective interruption, the President should have authority to appoint a commission empowered to deal with whatever emergency situation might arise, to aid conciliation and voluntary arbitration, to adjust any existing or threatened controversy between the employer and the employee when collective bargaining fails, and by controlling distribution to prevent profiteering in this vital necessity. This legislation is exceedingly urgent, and essential to the exercise of national authority for the protection of the people. Those who undertake the responsibility of management or employment in this industry do so with the full knowledge that the public interest is paramount, and that to fail through any motive of selfishness in its service is such a betrayal of duty as warrants uncompromising action by the Government.

Reorganization

A special joint committee has been appointed to work out a plan for a reorganization of the different departments and bureaux of the Government more scientific and economical than the present system. With the exception of the consolidation of the War and Navy departments and some minor details, the plan has the general sanction of the President and the Cabinet. It is important that reorganization be enacted into law at the present session.

Agriculture

Aided by the sound principles adopted by the Government, the business of the country has had an extraordinary revival. Looked at as a whole, the Nation is in the enjoyment of remarkable prosperity. Industry and commerce are thriving. For the most part, agriculture is successful, eleven staples having risen in value from about $5,300,000,000 two years ago to about $7,000,000,000 for the current year. But range cattle are still low in price, and some sections of the wheat area, notably Minnesota, North Dakota, and on west, have many cases of actual distress. With his products not selling on a parity with the products of industry, every sound remedy that can be devised should be applied for the relief of the farmer. He represents a character, a type of citizenship, and a public necessity that must be preserved and afforded every facility for regaining prosperity.

The distress is most acute among those wholly dependent upon one crop. Wheat acreage was greatly expanded and has not yet been sufficiently reduced. A large amount is raised for export, which has to meet the competition in the world market of large amounts raised on land much cheaper and much more productive.

No complicated scheme of relief, no plans for Government fixing of prices, no resort to the public Treasury will be of any permanent value in establishing agriculture. Simple and direct methods put into operation by the farmer himself are the only real sources for restoration.

Indirectly the farmer must be relieved by a reduction of national and local taxation. He must be assisted by the reorganization of the freight-rate structure which could reduce charges on his production. To make this fully effective there ought to be railroad consolidations. Cheaper fertilizers must be provided.

He must have organization. His customer with whom he exchanges products of the farm for those of industry is organized, labor is organized, business is organized and there is no way for agriculture to meet this unless it, too, is organized. The acreage of wheat is too large. Unless we can meet the world market at a profit, we must stop raising for export. Organization would help to reduce acreage. Systems of co-operative marketing created by the farmers themselves supervised by competent management, without doubt would be of assistance, but they cannot wholly solve the problem. Our agricultural schools ought to have thorough courses in the theory of organization and co-operative marketing.

Diversification is necessary. Those farmers who raise their living on their land are not greatly in distress. Such loans as are wisely needed to assist buying stock and other materials to start in this direction should be financed through a government agency as a temporary and emergency expedient.

The remaining difficulty is the disposition of exportable wheat. I do not favor the permanent interference of the Government in this problem. That probably would increase the trouble by increasing production. But it seems feasible to provide government assistance to exports, and authority should be given the War Finance Corporation to grant, in its discretion, the most liberal terms of payment for fats and grains exported for the direct benefit of the farm.

Muscle Shoals

The Government is undertaking to develop a great water-power project known as Muscle Shoals, on which it has expended many million dollars. The work is still going on. Subject to the right to retake in time of war, I recommend that this property with a location for auxiliary steam plant and rights of way be sold. This would end the present burden of expense and should return to the Treasury the largest price possible to secure.

While the price is an important element, there is another consideration even more compelling. The agriculture of the Nation needs a greater supply and lower cost of fertilizer. This is now imported in large quantities. The best information I can secure indicates that present methods of power production would not be able profitably to meet the price at which these imports can be sold. To obtain a supply from this water power would require long and costly experimentation to perfect a process for cheap production. Otherwise our purpose would fail completely. It seems desirable, therefore, in order to protect and promote the public welfare, to have adequate covenants that such experimentation be made and carried on to success. The great advantage of low-priced nitrates must be secured for the direct benefit of the farmers and the indirect benefit of the public in time of peace, and of the Government in time of war. If this main object be accomplished, the amount of money received for the property is not a primary or major consideration.

Such a solution will involve complicated negotiations, and there is no authority for that purpose. I therefore recommend that the Congress appoint a small joint committee to consider offers, conduct negotiations, and report definite recommendations.

Reclamation

By reason of many contributing causes, occupants of our reclamation projects are in financial difficulties, which in some cases are acute. Relief should be granted by definite authority of law empowering the Secretary of the Interior in his discretion to suspend, readjust, and reassess all charges against water users. This whole question is being considered by experts. You will have the advantage of the facts and conclusions which they may develop. This situation, involving a Government investment of more than $135,000,000, and affecting more than 30,000 water users, is serious. While relief which is necessary should be granted, yet contracts with the Government which can be met should be met. The established general policy of these projects should not be abandoned for any private control.

Highways and Forests

Highways and reforestation should continue to have the interest and support of the Government. Everyone is anxious for good highways. I have made a liberal proposal in the Budget for the continuing payment to the states by the Federal Government of its share for this necessary public improvement. No expenditure of public money contributes so much to the national wealth as for building good roads.

Reforestation has an importance far above the attention it usually secures. A special committee of the Senate is investigating this need, and I shall welcome a constructive policy based on their report.

It is 100 years since our country announced the Monroe Doctrine. This principle has been ever since, and is now, one of the main foundations of our foreign relations. It must be maintained. But in maintaining it we must not be forgetful that a great change has taken place. We are no longer a weak Nation, thinking mainly of defense, dreading foreign imposition. We are great and powerful. New powers bring new responsibilities. Our duty then was to protect ourselves. Added to that, our duty now is to help give stability to the world. We want idealism. We want that vision which lifts men and nations above themselves. These are virtues by reason of their own merit. But they must not be cloistered; they must not be impractical; they must not be ineffective.

The world has had enough of the curse of hatred and selfishness, of destruction and war. It has had enough of the wrongful use of material power. For the healing of the nations there must be good will and charity, confidence and peace. The time has come for a more practical use of moral power, and more reliance upon the principle that right makes its own might. Our authority among the nations must be represented by justice and mercy. It is necessary not only to have faith, but to make sacrifices for our faith. The spiritual forces of the world make all its final determinations. It is with these voices that America should speak. Whenever they declare a righteous purpose there need be no doubt that they will be heard. America has taken her place in the world as a Republic—free, independent, powerful. The best service that can be rendered to humanity is the assurance that this place will be maintained.

MANITOBA DECREASES ITS DAILY DEFICIT

WINNIPEG, Man., Nov. 30 (Special Correspondence) — By practicing the most rigid economy, the Provincial Government has been successful in reducing the deficit in the expenses of administration from $5000 daily in 1922 to only $1600 at the present time, the Premier, John Bracken declared in an address at Portage la Prairie. Within another year, the Premier said, Manitoba will be paying its own way, and the Government even had hopes that in the near future it will be able to show a surplus.

The annual cost of administration was stated by the Premier to be $11,500,000, but for the first time in the history of the Province, the current expenditures of this year are less than during the preceding year. As the result of a building campaign indulged in by previous governments, with consequent heavy borrowings, Manitoba's debt had increased considerably in the past few years, and it now stood at $70,000,000, the Premier asserted.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT FINANCES

LONDON, Dec. 6—Government revenue for the week ended Dec. 1 was £12,982,078, compared with £15,010,000 in the previous week. Expenditures were £41,190,587, compared with £8,632,280 and floating debt outstanding £831,926,500, compared with £804,036,500.

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OREGON INCOME TAX FACES EARLY DRIVE

Move for Repeal Under Way; But Law May Be Amended to Correct Alleged Defects

PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 23 (Special Correspondence)—Already a campaign is under way for the initiation of a measure at the November election next year to repeal the state income tax law passed Nov. 6 last, under referendum, by the narrow majority of 506 votes. C. C. Chapman, editor of the Oregon Voter, a weekly publication devoted to politics and civic affairs, has announced that he will head the movement and that the preliminary work already is under way. There also is current talk of a prospective attack on the measure in the courts, but this movement has not taken definite form.

Meanwhile Walter M. Pierce, Governor of Oregon, and his friends, who advocated the law, are preparing to offer, at the next session of the Legislature, some amendments to replace provisions complained of by its opponents. Chief among these faults as charged is the failure to provide for a property tax offset. While its advocates contended that the bill was designed to reach sources now untaxed, its critics objected that the absence of the property tax offset made the measure one of additional taxation for those who own property and have incomes.

In general terms the new state income tax law follows the federal income tax law. Its exemptions are similar and so are its enforcement provisions. It provides for the levying of 1 per cent upon the first $1000 of annual income and an additional one-fourth of 1 per cent on each subsequent $1000 up to $12,000, all above $12,000 paying 6 per cent. Governor Pierce contended that its effect would be to reduce property taxes, thus bringing relief to the farmer and others now so burdened. He admitted that the present bill as passed by the Legislature and referred to the voters contained defects, but held that these could be remedied later. He urged the voters to pass the bill in order "to establish the principle" of a state income tax.

Opponents of the measure declared that it would for the most part act to lay an additional tax on wage and salaried working people who own property and pay property taxes; that it would reach few, if any, who are not already taxed; that it would be unjust to levy a state income tax on those who already pay a federal income tax, and that costs of administration and collection of the state tax would be so heavy that the net profit from its collection would not be sufficient to permit a material reduction of property taxes.

The law was passed under referendum by the ballots of about one-fifth of the voters of Oregon. So narrow was the margin that for four days following the special election of Nov. 6 the result could not be stated with certainty. The contest proved to be one between the city voter and the country voter. The larger towns throughout the State voted heavily against it, but the country precincts overturned the adverse lead and finally prevailed. The bill was carried in 27 counties and was defeated in nine.

Organization of the machinery for collection of the income tax is already under way, Governor Pierce has announced. A collection force of about 60 persons will be required from the start to handle the work, it is estimated.

PAMPHLET EXPLAINS HOW TO AID DRY LAW

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 5—"The Allied Citizens of America" has printed a four-page tract entitled "What a Citizen May Do to Secure Enforcement of Federal Law Prohibiting Intoxicating Liquors." It tells what a private citizen may do to start criminal prosecution, search and seizure, complaint against any non-beverage handler of alcohol, injunction proceedings, punishment for contempt of court, prohibitive tax suit, civil rights suit, etc. There may be had with tracts, the names and addresses of the officials to whom the complaints are to be made—a separate list for each county. The tracts will be sent free on application to "The Allied Citizens of America," Penn Terminal Building, 370 Seventh Ave., New York City.

Champion at Bulldog Club Show in London



© Sport & General

"Caulfield Monarch"
Posing in an Inquiring Mood

Bulldog Wins Tenth Challenge Diploma

Charming Specimen of Dogdom Excels 100 Competitors

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 24—Classed as a champion on nine previous occasions by different judges, "Caulfield Monarch" was awarded the challenge certificate at the Bulldog Club's annual show out of nearly 100 entries.

Perhaps it is love of contrast that makes ladies choose this undeniably ugly class of dog. But, ugly and ferocious-looking as he is, there is no more steadfastly true and charming a companion, while as a playmate for children he is unexcelled.

From the expert's point of view it would seem that the more ungainly in massive breadth of chest, the more absurdly wrinkled, or as he puts it, the more "work" there is in his face, the more tightly twisted his apology of a tail, the more likely he is to be a champion.

CHINESE OBJECT TO SLUR ON RACE

VICTORIA, B. C., Nov. 27 (Special Correspondence)—Chinese in British Columbia, through the Chinese consul in Vancouver, have laid before the Provincial Legislature, in session here, vigorous protests against a law now under consideration which would prevent Chinese from employing white women in restaurants.

This bill is an "unfair and undeserved slur against the Chinese race," says a letter written by Lin Pao Heng, Chinese consul at Vancouver to the Speaker of the Legislature. "It is an unfair racial discrimination," the letter adds. The bill in question is sponsored by Mrs. Mary Ellen Smith, only woman member of the Legislature.

OBSERVER IN AFRICA REPORTS NEW COMET

Harvard College Observatory has received a South African cablegram which is causing much interest in astronomical circles. The report state that M. W. Reid of the Royal Observatory of the Cape of Good Hope had discovered on Dec. 1 a comet, five degrees north of the bright star Formalhaut in the constellation Aquarius.

Although the cablegram did not state the magnitude of the comet it is expected that if it attains any great brilliance it will be observable on clear nights, for the constellation Aquarius is on the meridian, due south, at 6 o'clock in the evening.

LEAGUE TO BE ISSUE IN TENNESSEE RACE

John K. Shields to Have Strong Opposition for Democratic Senatorial Nomination

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Nov. 22 (Special Correspondence) — Woodrow Wilson and the League of Nations will be the outstanding issue in next year's Democratic campaign for the United States senatorial nomination in Tennessee, events thus far in the preliminaries indicate. Already Mr. Wilson has written two letters to friends in Tennessee, which have been published, characterizing John K. Shields, the incumbent, as "untrustworthy."

Although the Democratic primary will not be held until next August, two strong candidates have announced that they will seek the nomination against Mr. Shields—L. D. Tyson of Knoxville and Nathan L. Bachman of Chattanooga. Mr. Tyson, who was a brigadier-general in the World War, is a business man, and for many years has been a liberal leader in Democratic state circles. He was a senatorial candidate of the prohibition "Independents" at one time, and only lost out in the Legislature by two votes. Mr. Bachman, until August an Associate Justice of the Tennessee Supreme Court, has a wide acquaintance among the lawyers, politicians and officials of the State. At the Tennessee Woman's Christian Temperance Union convention in Chattanooga recently, he affirmed that prohibition had come to stay, and that it must be enforced.

Mr. Shields' attitude on the League of Nations and on the World Court are expected to furnish his opponents with their main ammunition. As far back as 1919 it had brought him stern condemnation from Tennessee Democrats, and many organizations over the State passed resolutions calling upon him to resign. On June 9, 1920 by a vote of 1263 to 371, the Tennessee State Democratic convention passed resolutions condemning in no uncertain terms Mr. Shields' attitude, and calling upon him to uphold Mr. Wilson. Mr. Shields' answer was regarded defiant in tone.

Norway Discusses Pension System

After 30 Years, Storting May Pass Insurance Bill

CHRISTIANIA, Nov. 18 (Special Correspondence)—The Storting shortly will decide the fate of a people's insurance bill, which for 30 years has awaited its realization. Recently the Odelsting (the lower chamber of the Storting) decided on the modus operandi of the scheme.

The installment of the system was the original plan, but the majority of the representatives gradually have come to favor the taxation system, which was adopted by the Odelsting. The installment system is most usual in other European countries, while England and Denmark alone have based their people's insurance on taxation. The drawbacks of the installment system are that 80 years are required from the time of the enforcement of the law till it works properly. In all this time the Government will have to appropriate additional pensions.

The idea of a people's and invalidity insurance for the Norwegian people has undergone many modifications during the 30 years in which it has been under consideration. The necessity of making a modest start forced the Storting to give up the invalidity insurance. The original presumption that everybody be entitled to an old-age pension, irrespective of other income, has been dropped. Now other income is taken into account, whereby the cost of the pensions can probably be reduced from 60,000,000 kroner to from 30,000,000, to 36,000,000 kroner which is to be divided between the Government and the municipalities.

The Government expenses are expected to be covered by the invalidity fund and the surplus of the wine monopoly. Each municipality will have to fix the pension basis. Generally a man of 70 years will be entitled to a pension of 600 kroner a year, provided he has no other income.

As the economic situation of the country does not favor the realization of expension social reforms, it is not absolutely certain that the law will be passed in the Lagting (upper chamber). Even if passed, it may still take a long time before it can be enforced throughout the country.

WELFARE SOCIETY AIDS ALL CLASSES

Organization Publishes Its Own Magazine and Libraries Have Been Furnished

special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 24—The British Industrial Welfare Society has just completed five years of its existence. With the Duke of York as its president the society has done great work in stimulating and assisting in a practical way the interest of industrial firms in the welfare of their employees. Those who have never studied this question generally think the question is solved by providing recreation in the shape of football and cricket grounds, and at one time perhaps this was so. To the question "What is welfare work?" the report of the society replies that the answer is still in the making.

Conditions in no two firms are exactly alike, and the society is prepared to help all according to their needs. The fifth year of its work saw the inauguration of the Miners Welfare Fund, and within a few months its office was inundated with inquiries and requests for advice and assistance, and only lack of funds prevented its dealing with all its opportunities. A number of conferences open to welfare supervisors and member firms were held, the most noteworthy being that at Balliol College. The society runs its own magazine, Industrial Welfare, and supplies information and advice to assist firms in starting and running their own.

How wide a field is covered by the information department may be judged by the fact that a list of 70 distinct headings is given in the report as having been dealt with and this by no means covers the whole field. Two complete libraries have been supplied to mining communities and a well-stocked library is kept for the use of member firms and associate members.

Inter-factory visits are arranged for supervisors and in the women's department prominent social workers from America, Sweden, China, Italy, Canada and so forth, have visited and exchanged welfare information. The Duke of York's Boys' Camp, for equal numbers of industrial boys and public school boys has always been run under the auspices of the society.

From the pool of experience at its disposal, the society has rendered service to some 3000 firms and miners' welfare schemes, and members of the staff have addressed 200 various meetings of employers and workpeople.

ALLIANCE A NUCLEUS FOR FUTURE FEDERATION OF BALTIC STATES

Esthonia Joins Latvia in 10-Year Treaty Envisaging Mutual Aims of Peace, but Insuring Reciprocal Aid

REVAL, Nov. 9 (Special Correspondence)—An international treaty was signed recently in Reval between the representatives of the Republics of Esthonia and Latvia. The chief points of the treaty are the following: Both states to carry on a policy of peace with a view to developing the economic relations between the Baltic states and their neighbors; exterior policy to be co-ordinated and mutual political assistance guaranteed; mutual military assistance to be given in case either state is attacked without provocation (special agreement to define methods of military assistance); no peace negotiations to be carried on and no peace to be concluded separately; controversies between the two states to be settled by arbitration; the two states to notify one another of all treaties projected; no treaties with a third state to be concluded without the consent of the other contracting state.

The treaty is concluded for a duration of 10 years, and is to be filed with the League of Nations; it is to be ratified by the two contracting powers, the ratifications to be exchanged at Riga.

The local press regards this treaty as putting an end to the "Balkanization" of the Baltic states which resulted from the Peace Conference at Paris and as constituting a first conscious and practical step toward a constructive international policy based on the theory of co-operation. The two republics united on this basis are held to form a nucleus for a future federation of the small states on the shores of the Baltic, which is likely to become an important factor in future international developments. The wide scope of the treaty is declared to be practically unprecedented in international history.

Internationally speaking, the two independent republics of Esthonia and Latvia have become one unit, and whosoever threatens their mutual interests has to face one political and military organization representing the combined moral and material forces of the two states.

From the economic viewpoint, the treaty paves the way to a close industrial co-operation between the two states. Several steps have been taken or decided in this direction: all customs duties between the two states are to be abolished for goods of local production, no special visa will be required in crossing the frontiers, and financial transactions are to be facilitated by the issue of gold certificates with a permanent exchange in the interested countries.

This part of the scheme is to be put into practice by easy stages, so as not to upset the existing conditions, especially in view of the fact that certain branches of industry have suffered severely from the war in Latvia and must temporarily be protected against competition.

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LIBRARY WILL FORM NUCLEUS FOR OKLAHOMA INDIAN ARCHIVE

William H. Murray Gives Collection of Books on Tribal History to Memorial Association

OKMULGEE, Okla., Nov. 26 (Special Correspondence)—An Indian archive where the historian of the future can come for foundation facts on the Indian tribes of America is the aim of a group of pioneer citizens of this city who, since the early days of the Indian territory, have been affiliated with the development of the state.

As a nucleus they have obtained the Indian library of William H. Murray of Tishomingo, Okla., who before statehood was connected with the tribal government of the Five Civilized Tribes of Oklahoma. He settled in Oklahoma in 1898 and for years was connected closely with the affairs of the Chickasaw Indian nation, serving as personal councelor to Douglas H. Johnson, tribal governor.

Long before Oklahoma became a State, Indian tribes whose nations made up the Indian Territory longed to have a state of their own, and they did their best to win recognition from the United States Government. The tribesmen went so far as to hold their own constitutional convention, which met in Muskogee in 1905. The story of the things to which the Indians aspired, the steps they took to attain them and, lastly, their disappointment, is told in the documents preserved in the Murray collection. Mr. Murray was vice-president of this convention.

He was president of the Oklahoma constitutional convention which met in 1907, and has, in his collection, many interesting documents pertaining to this convention. He preserved a careful record of everything of tribal interest with which he was connected. His library includes practically every book written concerning affairs of Indian tribes of the United States. Many of these books are out of print.

Completeness of Collection

His collection includes the complete record of the Probate and District courts of the Chickasaw Indian Nation from the time of their establishment in 1857, until they were abolished by the coming of statehood in 1907. One of the volumes contains a copy of every treaty made between the United States and the Indian tribes. Others contain records of every question pertaining to Indian tribes brought before the Congress of the United States since the Nation was established.

With the exception of one volume the collection contains every annual report made by the Dawes Indian commission from the time it was established. There also are 37 of 40 annual reports of the Indian Rights commission which was organized and existed in Philadelphia many years ago; all reports made by the Board of Indian Commissioners; five Indian dictionaries, one of which is the only copy extant of a Choctaw Indian dictionary compiled by Dr. Allen Wright of McAlester, Okla.; hymn books written in Indian language; Indian music, both words and notes; an Indian calendar. Among the rarest records Mr. Murray saved, is a copy of all repoprts of the territorial governors of Indian territory. He believes these to be the only ones extant.

The move to establish the Indian archive here is being fostered by A. L. Beckett and Orlando Swain, pioneer Oklahoma citizens. It was through Mr. Beckett, a close friend of Mr. Murray's, that the Murray library was obtained for their collection.

Old Council House Project

In territorial days Okmulgee was the capitol city of the Creek Indian nation. In 1879 they built a Council House, a two-story stone structure, in which the governing bodies of the tribe, the House of Kings and House of Warriors, gathered to enact their own laws and administer their tribal affairs in a manner patterned after the Government of the United States.

The plan to rebuild this Council House into a fireproof structure and in it store their collection, was broached last spring to Hubert Work, Secretary of the Interior, during his visit here. He indorsed the idea of allowing wealthy Indians to contribute to a memorial fund to support the institution. There are a large number of Indians in the State who possess large fortunes from oil royalties off their Government allotments. The supervision of their estates is in the hands of the Indian department, a branch of the Interior Department.

The books of the Murray collection are for the time being kept in the city library, where they will be stored until arrangements for the remodeling of the Council House can be made. The Indian Memorial Association, the organization fostering the moves, hopes to collect Indian fabrics and historical stories from the older members of the tribes.

Mr. Murray is leaving Oklahoma, and has established a colony in Bolivia, South America.

The World's Great Capitals

The Week in Rome

Rome, Dec. 6

AS THE result of a speech delivered in the Chamber, which was considered too conciliatory toward the Fascist Government, the leader of the Italian Communist Party, Signor Bombacci, was expelled from the Party and asked to resign from Parliament. Signor Bambacci is accused of having supported recognition of the Soviet Government on the ground of the economic advantages resulting to Italy. The Italian Communists' viewpoint is that recognition should be sought in order to "consolidate and possibly extend the strength of the Russian proletariat." Signor Bombacci states that he will lodge an appeal with the executive at Moscow against the action of the Italian executive, which he considers arbitrary.

The Fascist experiment in Italy has been so interesting and in a way so successful that many imitators of the "Duce" have sprung up in different parts of the world. Recently Signor Mussolini received Marato Sometani, who had been sent by Sanjy Muto, the founder of the Japanese Fascista movement, or Yitsugyo Doshikai as it is called in Japan. Mr. Sometani, who was presented to the Italian Premier by Mr. Shimoi, professor of Japanese at the Oriental Institute of Naples, discoursed on the political conditions and moral problems of Japan. The Premier was greatly interested and promised to send a message of greeting and good wishes to the newly-constituted Yitsugyo Doshikai.

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The British Ambassador in Rome, Sir Ronald Graham, has inaugurated the new premises of the British Institute in Florence, which is now installed in the Palazzo Antinori. After referring to the various vicissitudes through which the institute passed in the last few years, the Ambassador pointed out the demonstration of unity and stability made by the Italian nation in these last days. "Such a demonstration," Sir Ronald said, "cannot be regarded otherwise than with deep satisfaction in Great Britain, for the greater the strength and unity of Italy, the larger her place and the more loudly her voice is heard in international councils, the better shall we be pleased and the better will the interests of the world be served. The differences of opinion which have recently arisen between the two peoples show that the ties of traditional friendship are not enough but must be supplemented by ties of mutual understanding. The objects of the British Institute are to assist in the teaching of English in Italy, to help those on whom that teaching will fall to form their ideas of England in a sympathetic atmosphere, to assist Italians to procure as far as possible some first-hand knowledge of England as she is."

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The unearthing near Belluno, in the province of Venetia, of two ancient tombs by workmen engaged in repairing a small road has turned out to be an archæological discovery of exceptional importance. The objects discovered, besides being of great intrinsic value, give also a proof that Belluno was at one time a very important Roman center. The find includes skeletons, vases of various shapes, earthenware, worked bracelets, necklaces and several other pieces of jewelry as well as many gold, silver and bronze coins. The workmen who uncovered the tomb, intending to sell the antiquities, kept the discovery secret, but some children informed the local inspector of fine arts of the find. The inspector has found out that there are several more tombs and has ordered immediate excavations on the spot.

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A radical change has lately taken place in certain parliamentary procedure. An order signed by the Premier has been circulated among the members of the Cabinet, in which ministers were strictly called to their duties and prohibiting any sort of favoritism. Now that the deputies have been deprived of the power to grant favors to their supporters, they may be considered as practically "unemployed." They no longer enjoy the power they had in past years, they attend the dull parliamentary debates without any interest, and, what is worse, they have submitted to the dictatorial orders of the Fascist leader without even daring to raise a protest.

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In the most beautiful oasis between Homs and Silten, near the coast of Tripoli, in the locality called Dar But Ammera rise the ruins of a magnificent Roman villa which have often attracted the attention of both Arab and European visitors. The discovery of an urn together with six coins and other precious objects in its vicinity, immediately after the occupation in 1913, encouraged the Italian commander to order excavations on the spot, which have produced splendid results. These excavations have now been opened to the public and there can be seen the corridor of a villa running for about 50 meters paved with mosaic, and several halls rich in beautiful ornamental work. One of these has a painting whose subject is taken from an extremely popular Roman game, known as the "vanatio."

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The promise made by the Premier to the Sardinians that their needs would no longer be neglected is being fulfilled. In the heart of the mountain above Oristano, through which Sardinia's largest river, the Tirsi, passes, a barrage has been constructed, creating what is described as the largest artificial lake in the world. The dam 72 meters high, built on solid foundations on the rocky soil, closes a reservoir capable of holding 420,000,000 cubic meters of water. In the center of the dam is a strong hydroelectric power station with a capacity of 80,000,000 kilowatts a year, which will distribute electricity to several parts of the island and especially to those districts where it is mostly needed for the development of the mining industry. A network of canals has also been built which will convey the water to irrigate about 30,000 hectares of land, which could not be cultivated owing to the lack of a proper water supply. It is expected that as soon as the waters of the other three rivers of Sardinia, the Flumendosa, the Temo and the Coghimas have been brought under control, some 150,000 hectares of land will be reclaimed, giving work to over 200,000 persons.

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The absence of coal veins in Italy has always constituted a serious disadvantage to its industrial development. Italy, which has only very few coal mines, is still dependent on Great Britain, Germany and America for the coal supplies, essential to its industries. The Arsa mines, in the Istrian peninsula, which were assigned to Italy as a result of the war, and were considered as one of the most important acquisitions made to Italy, will now be closed. The director of the Arsa mines states that being unable to compete with foreign collieries, and having in hand an unsold stock of 70,000 tons, he is compelled to close the mines and to dismiss all the miners.

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So much has been said against small change in paper money that it is not surprising to hear that with the end of this year the one lira paper will disappear, and the end of next year will also see the last of the two lire note, which has already been replaced by the nickel coin with the Fascist emblem. The paper notes have become so dirty that it is hardly possible to read their denomination. Most of them are so torn as to be held together by stamp paper. The counterfeit number of these notes is so numerous that one ceases to consider whether they are genuine or not. The announcement of their withdrawal from circulation has been received with great satisfaction, although few realize that inconvenience of carrying too many nickel pieces in one's pocket.

PENNSYLVANIA ADDS TO FORESTS

HARRISBURG, Pa., Dec. 6—Five hundred and fifty-one thousand trees were planted in the State forests during 1923, officials of the Department of Forests and Waters have announced. The total cost of planting amounted to $5207, or an average of $12.12 an acre, Robert Y. Stuart, chief forester, said, pointing out that the planting "converted about 500 acres of idle mountain land into productive forest land."

NEW YORK WOMEN ORGANIZE TO COMBAT LIVING EXPENSES

Committee Representing Nine Organizations Investigating Push Carts—Port Authority Plan Backed

NEW YORK, Dec. 6—Nine organizations of women have set up a united committee on living costs to combat conditions causing inflation of living expenses in New York City, furnishing an outstanding indication of the trend toward economies which is observable in women's organizations throughout the United States.

Headed by Miss Alida Lattimore of the Women's City Club, the committee has opened a campaign on push carts, is supporting the Port Authority Plan to reduce the cost of food transportation, has set about remedying abuses in the farmers' markets, is seeking to establish a venture in cooperative buying, and is working for improved legislation dealing with living problems.

The list of co-operating organizations which is being constantly increased, now comprises the Woman's City Club, City Federation of Women's Clubs, City Parliament of Community Councils, Housewives' League, League of Women Voters, woman's department of the New York and New Jersey section of the National Civic Federation, United Neighborhood Houses, Women's Municipal League, Women's University Club.

Push Cart Investigation

It is indicative of the thoroughness with which the committee is going at its work that it has made a preliminary personal investigation of more than 800 push carts in 44 markets of the city, before launching its campaign to take the push carts off the streets and to find other employment for their owners. Some of the push carts can be housed in large central buildings; others should be abolished altogether, in the opinion of the committee.

The investigations were not intended to deal with prices, but many of the women who took part in the survey called attention in their reports to the fact that some push carts sold produce at higher prices than neighboring stores.

"There are 4000 persons living in this one block and there are 60 push carts with a vegetable stand in front of nearly every house," reported one investigator, adding: "The customer dips her fingers into the pickle jar, pinches the pickle which she has clutched and restores it again to the jar if it is too soft to suit her. After half a dozen customers have dipped their fingers in the brine and pinched the pickles, the produce has not improved in its desirability. Honeycomb is offered for sale uncovered."

Another woman reported that excavations in progres in the center of the street were adding piles of dirt to the refuse from the carts, "banana peel, lettuce leaves, fish scrappings and dirt cluttering the street and being spread to the cross-streets."

The investigators were united in deploring sprinkling of the fruit and vegetables, leaving rivulets of water to run through the street among the heaps of refuse.

Just one report praised the appearance of the street, declaring that the sidewalks had been freshly washed and that the whole market "gives evidence of a directing intelligence."

The committees is now setting itself to get information regarding the push cart peddlers' fees. Each push cart must pay $1 a week for its license and the committee is asking the city authorities for a statement of the total amount collected, the cost of making the collection, and the disposition of the funds collected.

Dunn Ordinance Repeal

Close to the top of the legislative program of the committee is the Dunn ordinance, which the women desire to have repealed, to deprive the speculators in the farmers' markets of their standing as middlemen to exploit food prices. In one market the committee has found 116 speculators, who produce no food and, in the opinion of the women, unduly increase the cost to the consumer.

The port of New York authority plan for remedying transportation problems is looked to by the committee to help out "Mr. Potato, who," Miss Lattimore remarks, "can be hauled in 100-pound bags from Michigan to Jersey City, a distance of 1150 miles for 28 cents, and in the same bag from New Jersey to the Bronx, 15 miles, costs 41 cents." She adds:

"When you consider that in one 13-mile section in New Jersey, freight cars must go over roads belonging to three different companies and travel 174 miles to reach the 13-mile distant destination, it is evident that something must be done. Anyone who has seen the hundreds of trucks loafing around the wholesale districts, each one waiting for a chance to justify its existence, can realize why, when it takes 200 trucks to unload a consignment of foreign lettuce and there is room for 20 trucks only on a pier, one given truck takes 11 hours to carry 95 baskets of lettuce."

The committee makes use of information provided by the field secretary of the Women's City Club, who attends all meetings of the board of aldermen. It also consults with both city and state legislative authorities.

The committee has established contacts with the National Government by providing weekly reports for the United States Bureau of Agriculture, bureau of agricultural economics. The women tabulate prices of standard fruits and vegetables as given to them by co-operating dealers, together with the names of the jobbers who sold them to the retailers. Knowing the price paid by the jobbers on that day and the location of the store from which the retail figures are derived, the causes entering into the spread of prices can be analyzed with profit for all concerned—except any profiteers.

The latest piece of work undertaken by the committee is to remedy the conditions regarding running water at the markets. Aroused by the information that farmers will be compelled to buy water at 20 cents a pail for their automobiles this winter, the committee is sending some of its members to make an investigation of conditions and then will seek a definite remedy.

Sailboat Efficiency Experiments to Further Airplane Wing Design

Motion Pictures of "Smoke Screen" Around Sloop Papoose Enables Study of Air Current Effects

The cut of the jib, and all the sails for that matter, may be changed to get more speed from boats, for several surprising discoveries from the action of a "smoke screen" on the sails of the sloop Papoose have been made by Edward P. Warner, professor of aeronautical engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who has been experimenting in the Charles River Basin and off Marblehead to determine ways of increasing sail efficiency and draw parallels between performance of sails and airplane wings.

"By sailing the Papoose through a cloud of chemically generated smoke," said Professor Warner in discussing this work today, "we were able to study the flow of air, and its effect upon the sail. The action of the smoke was photographed with a motion picture camera from a motor boat running alongside, and from the pictures obtained we were able to plot the air currents, and the reaction of the sail to them." He continued:

Up until the present time sail-cutting has been a science of measurement, rather than a science of aerodynamics; and, because yachtsmen and aeronautical engineers have never come together before this to discuss what they might find in common, "rule-o'-thumb" methods of sail-cutting have necessarily prevailed, while those interested in aeronautics have been deprived of much useful information which might have been gained from the experience of yachtsmen.

Points of similarity between a yacht sail and an airplane wing, the importance of which have not always been fully realized by naval architects, have been proven in the course of our work.

Although we have experimented only with standard type sails in our work this summer, we have found it possible to apply the results of recent aeronautical research to some extent. One instance in which aeronautical experience has already found practical application by yacht designers is in the cutting down the resistance of rigging. Sir Thomas Lipton, for example, attempted, in his latest Shamrock to accomplish this by fitting a fabric sleeve around the mast to carry the outline smoothly into the line of sail. In this connection we have studied the resistance of various parts and sought ways of reducing it.

A rigid sail has frequently been suggested as one method of raising the efficiency of the sail to that of the airplane wing, and theoretically this might present great advantages, but practical difficulties arise in the construction and use of such a sail. The rigid sail would be patterned on the idea of an airplane wing, but a direct adaptation of a wing section seems unlikely to succeed.

We have been working intermittently on our experiments with the Papoose since May, and the work may be continued next summer. We hope ultimately to be able to apply some of the discoveries we have made to practical improvements in constructing sails.

CO-OPERATIVE PLAN SHOWS BIG GROWTH

Membership Doubled and Per Capita Business Tripled in Last Seven Years, Declares Expert

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 6—Tracing the growth and development of the co-operative marketing movement in the United States, Lloyd S. Tenny, assistant chief of the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics, said here that while the membership has not quite doubled in the last seven years, the per capita business transacted by the members has almost tripled.

"In 1915 there were 5400 members," said Mr. Tenny in an address before the fifth annual meeting of the National Association of State Marketing Officials. "Today the number is about 10,000. Of these we have had reports from 6500 that their business was more than $1,500,000,000. This is nearly three times as much per member as was done before the war. The movement is growing in strength throughout America."

Walton Peteet, director of the co-operative organization of the American Farm Bureau Federation in Chicago, said that more federations must be organized, that groups must operate not for profit, and pleaded for a renewed campaign to merchandise, and not "just peddle," the products. The report of a special committee on recommendations declared that to expand, the movement always must expect to build association from the bottom up and not hire a large promotional staff before closely organizing the members.

Despite the constantly increasing production of automobiles and motor trucks in the United States, the number of horses and mules is greater today than at any time in the past, said Wayne Dinsmore, secretary of the Horse Association of America, at the fourth annual meeting of the group in Chicago. He said in part:

The number of horses and mules in this country is 27,283,413, of which 17,000,000 are worked on farms. Two million remain in the cities and the balance are unbroken colts or horses used by breeders. The faithful old beast of burden is again being widely used where short hauls are made with frequent stops. The ice man and the milk man are returning to the horse, that learns to know a route and then moves along without being continually stopped and started by the driver. The expense of starting the gas motor is a big handicap. On small farms, where tractors have been used, the horse is being put back to work because of three valid reasons: The first investment is less than that for a tractor. The upkeep is less, and the farmer is not required to make such a large cash expenditure because he can feed the horse products from his own land.

Porter R. Taylor of Harrisburg, Pa., was elected president to succeed F. B. Bomberger of College Park, Md., and H. D. Phillips of Albany, N. Y., again was chosen secretary-treasurer.

Registered at The Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at The Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Annie C. Fell, Pawtucket, R. I.
Ernest E. Minard, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. John L. Freshel, Detroit, Mich.
Katharine Wendecoth, Philadelphia, Pa.

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Rushed with Christmas shopping—have no time to bake;
Great big gorgeous Fruit Cake—meaty Mince Meat Pie—
Turnovers—Dumplings—Cream Puffs—beautiful to the eye.
Arms piled high with bundles—rushed to catch the bus.
Nothing home for supper—family quite nonplussed;
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Never were we better prepared to meet holiday needs—never before have our displays of fresh, new merchandise afforded such suggestions for appreciated gifts.
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Each Day Brings Something New
The return of the tailored and costume suit is signalized by a splendid showing of distinctive models.
In both the fur-trimmed and silhouette tendency style is expressed in every line and quality in every detail.
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Mabley's Christmas Bazaar
—a veritable treasure trove of things to give.
Christmas is such a joyous occasion because everybody gives to everybody else so much of joy and happiness and peace and good will.
The Mabley and Carew Co.
A GOOD STORE
CINCINNATI

The Whole World's Newspaper

The following news item is reprinted from the Anaheim, California, Bulletin of October 26, 1923:

A peculiar design of a bluebird as illustrated in an advertisement in a great American newspaper which found its way to South Africa, and resulted in an answer to the advertisement being sent to the Blue Bird Drapery and Decorating Shop in Anaheim, is the interesting experience of the local store.

As a result of the receipt of the letter yesterday from South Africa, the Blue Bird Shop is claiming the championship for long distance customers for Anaheim.

The letter, which is a request for information concerning goods advertised, follows:

Care Mrs. Philip Fennell,
P. O. Box 2, Butterworth, C. P.
South Africa.

September 15, '23.

The Blue Bird Drapery and Decorating Shop,
Dear Sirs or Madam:

I saw your advertisement in The Christian Science Monitor and shall be glad if you will let me know if you sell the cushion covers in crash with the bluebirds flying, with silks to embroider or outline. I saw some in the Transvaal two years ago, but cannot obtain any.

The design was on a sofa cushion, this style of thing, only two big birds and three or four smaller (illustration). Please let me know at above address.

Yours faithfully,
MRS. J. WEST.

This item very well illustrates the fact that The Christian Science Monitor is the whole world's newspaper. In every country, the Monitor is read by people who are interested in clean, constructive journalism, and whose desire is to extend their friendly co-operation to manufacturers and merchants who advertise in this newspaper.

The Monitor carries on regular schedule the advertising of over 4,000 merchants and other retail advertisers in 450 cities of the United States, Canada, Great Britain, France, Switzerland, Italy, Australia, South Africa and other countries. This great number of distributing outlets is a factor in bringing to the Monitor the advertisements of manufacturers of widely distributed goods.

High-class investment houses, banks, railway and steamship lines, hotels, resorts, schools, publishing houses, also select the Monitor as a means of reaching a particularly desirable group of readers throughout the United States and other countries.

The Christian Science Monitor
An International Daily Newspaper
PUBLISHED IN BOSTON AND READ THROUGHOUT THE WORLD
Branch Advertising Offices in New York, London, Chicago, Cleveland
Kansas City, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle

FLYING INVENTION FACILITATES ROUGH-SEA ASCENT AND DESCENT

British Airplane Designer Evolves a Bottom Stabilizing Plane With Roots Below Water Line When Afloat

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 21—An invention to enable marine flying craft to ascend from, alight upon, or rest upon rough sea, has now been brought out by W. O. Manning, one of the first British airplane designers and, incidentally, the designer of the P-5 flying boat and the little Wren five-horsepower airplane. Before describing his invention, a few general considerations affecting the seaplane and the flying boat must be mentioned. These are too technical for full discussion in these pages, and only a few of the more important can be indicated.

The sea aircraft presents aerodynamical as well as floating difficulties. On the water it is very top-heavy, and offers a big surface to the wind. In the air the necessarily high position of the heavy engine, and the large vertical distribution of surface and load, make it cumbersome to fly. The engine and propeller must be well clear of the water, for if a propeller while rotating strikes solid water, or even heavy spray, it breaks. It must therefore either be metal-sheathed or built entirely of metal.

If it were only necessary to consider smooth water, design would be much simplified, but quite small waves complicate the problem seriously. It must be remembered that if water be struck violently enough it has all the resisting properties of granite; and in landing and in getting up, sea aircraft must strike any waves in the way at high speed. For this reason, floats or boat-hull must be very stout and strong, qualities not usually attainable with extreme lightness.

Water Resists Like Stone

Owing to the weight of water carried up, and the weight of the machine itself, considerable speed must be attained before the aeroplane can leave the water. If the water be perfectly smooth this is easy, but if there be even small waves, the buffeting experienced is serious. The machine seems to hit successive walls of stone. On a recent occasion a British flying boat was in these circumstances shaken so badly that the cabin was completely wrecked inside, and the passengers much thrown about.

Provision of a big margin of power beyond that necessary for mere flying is not a complete solution. True it quickens the ascent, but the same speed must be attained before the machine will lift out—possibly even greater speed, since increased power usually involves increased weight. The development of a type of flying boat hull suitable to the work, and with some shock-absorbing contrivance between it and the cabin and engine, would help. But that is by no means all.

If there is any roll on the sea the aeroplane, whether at rest or coming in or going out, tends to dip one or the other of its wing tips into the water. If a wing tip strikes solid water (and is not merely dashed with spray) it will almost certainly be damaged. Wing tips are therefore provided with floats; but these are frequently damaged and even broken off. Now it is a characteristic of damage to seaplanes and flying boats that often its full extent is not at the time realized, and only reveals itself when the machine gets off the water again. Again, if one of the wing tips gets under water there is great risk of the craft capsizing.

The boat type is more suitable for rough water than the seaplane, for it has only one floating surface, and that central and suitably shaped. On the other hand, it tends to roll from side to side more than a seaplane. In order to reduce risk of wing-tip damage designers usually provide a bottom wing of quite small span. In the case of the Dornier type, which is one of the more successful, the bottom wing is merely rudimentary: little more than a fin.

Limitations of Flying Boat

In spite of all efforts to overcome them, the severe limitations of the flying boat, as of the seaplane, are only too evident. They call for special piloting skill, have many grave disabilities of a practical kind and are liable to suffer damage, all of which prevents an early realization of their great theoretical advantages, commercially speaking, over the land airplane.

Mr. Manning's invention is of a bottom stabilizing plane with roots below the waterline; that is, submerged when the machine is afloat. These wings have a pronounced dihedral; that is, they slope upward and outward to left and right, so that when the machine heels over on the water the immersion is progressive outward, and is therefore progressively resisted by the water. With a horizontal plane, especially one at some distance from the water, the tip is dipped first, which not only unduly stresses the structure but also causes the craft to yaw. It is particularly in alighting that the Manning hull should show its advantages, as this is the operation in which flying boat wing-tip floats have hitherto chiefly failed. Model tests have given excellent results, and full-scale experiments are about to be made.

It is not unlikely that some version of the Manning partially submerged boat-built wing, or an abnormally broad hull, may replace the structures now in vogue; and it is interesting here to refer to the central float type of seaplane, this having been designed to obviate the disadvantages of the twin-float type.

Finally, it must be understood that in this article, only the fringe of a highly complicated technical subject has been touched, apropos of Mr. Manning's invention, and that there are endless problems of boat-hull or float design, of tail design, of piloting, of structure materials, and of engine and propeller engaging the attention of constructors in all countries.

Cleveland to Have the Latest in Railroad Terminals



Drawn by Hugh Ferriss.
Architects—Anderson, Probst, Graham and White.

This New Union Station Represents a $60,000,000 Expenditure in the Center of the City

CLEVELAND RAILWAY TERMINAL TO IMPROVE DOWNTOWN SECTION

Work on $60,000,000 Union Station Soon to Be Under Way—Builders Victors in Various Court Contests

CLEVELAND, Dec. 6 (Special)—Laying of tracks recently for construction trains marked the first actual move toward the building of Cleveland's new $60,000,000 union terminal station on the Public Square.

Of preliminary work there has been plenty, in addition to court contests of varied nature, some started by certain interests in an effort to block the entire project; but the preparations for the removal of 2,000,000 cubic yards of earth—the first bit of revamping of Cleveland's down-town section bordering the Flats—marks the initial work on the building of the station and its trackage area.

The contract for excavating has been awarded to the Walsh Construction Company of Davenport, Ia., by the Van Sweringen interests who are building the station.

Scores of buildings, many of them fronting on down-town streets in the business section, have been razed to make way for the new station and the immense area of yards that will be required. In fact, the section of down-town Cleveland topping the slopes which overlook the Flats district has been laid bare.

And the changes that have already been made in the down-town skyline facing the Flats is only a starter inasmuch as a score or more of buildings which already have been purchased and which front on the Public Square and along Ontario, West Third Street and Superior Avenue are yet to be razed.

At the completion of the terminal project Cleveland will have a monumental railroad and interurban station on the Public Square with provisions made for rapid transit through the city both to the east and to the west. The project also contemplates the building of a street railway station under the square, with the trolley lines operating in subways for a short distance at least in the down-town section.

The railroads entering Cleveland have not formally sought to enter into the station project on a development basis, but will be given rental rights when the terminal is completed, the planning of the yards and the terminal facilities being done with this in mind.

Interests opposed to the Public Square station project made a fight before the Interstate Commerce Commission after the Government took over control of the railroads during the war when the Van Sweringens sought approval of their project, but before this and other governmental bodies the Clevelanders were successful in their arguments.

Efforts also were made in court suits in Cleveland to block the project on the ground that the public rights were not properly conserved and the project was attacked in appropriation suits as being a real estate scheme, but in all cases the terminal project received approval and the Van Sweringens continued their work of buying property for the terminal and yard sites. Practically all of the property needed has been acquired, and it is expected that speedy progress will be made from now on.

All the land on the plot bounded by Ontario Street, Prospect Avenue, West Third Street and Canal Road has been acquired and with the completion of the razing of a huge warehouse at the eastern end of the site, the excavating is due to begin.

Besides providing terminal facilities for the New York Central, Big Four and Nickel Plate lines as well as for the Wheeling & Lake Erie, the Erie, the Baltimore & Ohio and other roads, provisions are to be made to take care of the interurban lines entering the city and for rapid transit linest east and west. All the roads entering the station are to be electrified within the city limits, according to the plans.

FARM EQUIPMENT REPORT

HARRISBURG, Dec. 6 (AP)—Approximately 50,975 silos, 15,427 tractors and 13,950 electric light and power plants form part of the equipment on Pennsylvania farms, L. H. Wible, chief of the bureau of statistics, Department of Agriculture, announced today. The figures were compiled from data furnished by the bureau's township reporters.

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TWILIGHT TALES

The Kitten That Didn't Know Her Own Aunt

NOW you must know that the Joneses, who lived on one street, had a cat named Mary, and the Smiths, who lived on the next street just around the corner, had a cat named Jane, and Jane had a new kitten named Jessie. The Joneses and the Smiths were intimate families, and these two cats were sisters. They had been kittens together. And you must know also that the Joneses had two children, Richard and Katharine, and the Smiths had two children, Henry and Elizabeth, and these children frequently visited and played with each other. Sometimes when the Jones children went to visit the Smith children they took Mary to visit her sister Jane, and sometimes when the Smith children went to visit the Jones children they took Jane to visit her sister Mary.

Though cats are dressed in suits of fur,
And have four legs to walk on,
It may be when they meet and purr
They've lots of things to talk on.

And sister cats, for all we know,
Or this cat and his brother,
Are pleased as people when they go
Where they may meet each other.

"Let's take Mary to see Jane," said Richard to Katharine. "She hasn't seen Jane's kitten yet."

"I told her about it," said Katharine. "She seemed real interested."

"I guess anybody'd be interested to hear about a new niece," said Richard. "And we'll give her our old rubber ball, so she can give it to Jessie to play with. Aunts often bring a present when they make visits."

So Richard carried Mary, and Katharine carried the old rubber ball.

Henry and Elizabeth were playing in their back yard. Jane sat solemnly washing her face with her paws, on the kitchen porch, and Jessie lay curled up and sound asleep in the sun. She was a very young kitten, but old enough to run about and chase the end of a string when she was awake.

"Hello!" said Richard and Katharine, speaking to Henry and Elizabeth both at once, and "Hello!" said Henry and Elizabeth to Richard and Katharine, and "Hello, Mary!" said Henry and Elizabeth to Mary, and "Hello, Jane!" said Richard and Katharine to Jane. "Pur-r-r-r," said Mary. Jane said nothing, but probably, being a polite cat, she nodded her head.

"We've brought Mary to see Jane's kitten," said Richard.

"Mary's brought a rubber ball for her niece to play with," said Katharine.

"I'll wake her up," said Henry.

"We thought she'd be pleased to see her Aunt Mary," said Katharine.

Henry woke Jessie up. "Come see your Aunt Mary," said Henry, putting her down in front of Mary.

"And see the nice ball your aunt has brought you," said Katharine, rolling it on the porch. "Isn't she a good aunt?"

But Aunt Mary didn't look at Jessie, and Jessie didn't look at Aunt Mary. Aunt Mary looked at her sister Jane, and perhaps seeing what sister Jane was doing reminded her that she had come visiting without washing her face, so she sat up quite straight and began washing it. Jessie stood a moment in front of her, but she didn't look at her, and neither did she look at the rubber ball. Then she turned round and trotted back to the place in the sunshine where Henry had picked her up. And when she got there she curled herself up and went to sleep.

"Well, did you ever!" exclaimed Katharine. "I don't believe that kitten knows her own aunt!"

TEACHERS RETIRE AFTER FORTY YEARS

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 24 — The names Penelope, Dorothy, and Millicent Lawrence are known to educators the world over. They were three of seven sisters who founded the Roedean School for girls near Brighton, Sussex, and now announce their retirement after nearly 40 years of educational work. At first Roedean was a private school, but during many years it has been a public school with a council of governors. It is run on public school lines, with the pupils in different houses and with a junior house for the younger children.

There is also a Roedean School in South Africa, founded by Theresa Lawrence, who has announced her intention of making room for a younger head. Roedean has stood for a high standard of education for girls from its beginning, and has had a great influence upon women's education generally.

VICEROY ASKS THAT STUDENTS USE THEIR TECHNICAL TRAINING

BOMBAY, Nov. 3 (Special Correspondence)—In the course of his reply to the address of welcome presented by the principal at Lyallpur Agricultural College, Punjab, the Viceroy said that the Lyallpur district, where a few years ago a desert held sway, had now nearly 1,000,000 prosperous inhabitants, thanks to the skill of the irrigation engineers of the Punjab, and its produce in cotton, wheat, and oilseed was sold everywhere.

Referring to the careers of students, Lord Reading remarked that he had been very greatly impressed with the narrow field of aspiration of the educated young men of the present day in India. He noticed that most of them were inclined to enter Government service or to take up the legal profession—two avocations in which there was obviously room for only a limited number. They did not seem to realize that there were vast resources and opportunities in India, which were only waiting to be exploited with the aid of technical training. The Indians usually laid the blame at the door of the Government and attributed it to the kind of education that was imparted at the present time, which did not fit young men for different walks of life.

In the field of agriculture, Lord Reading said he thought the students of the college could play an important part. They could not only introduce improved methods of agriculture but could impart these to their illiterate neighbors. He regretted to notice, however, that the students who sought admission to the college did not come from the agricultural classes, and as soon as they had finished their training, they invariably tried to enter government service. Even educated Indians, who owned lands, favored this and left the whole management of their estates in the hands of ignorant tenants.

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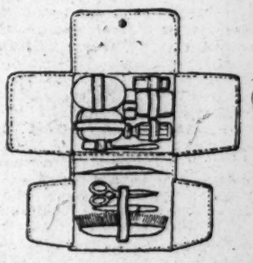


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THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

Music News and Reviews

Bloch's "Schelomo" Heard Under Mr. Stock's Baton

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Dec. 3—A program of more than ordinary interest was offered to its patrons by the Chicago Symphony Orchestra at the concerts, Nov. 30 and Dec. 1. The "Bourrée Fantasque," by Chabrier, Chausson's B flat major symphony and Ernest Bloch's "Schelomo" made up the first division of the concert. There is not any great stroke of musical creation in the "Bourrée Fantasque," but Chabrier's lively music—orchestrated by Motti—was effective as a curtain raiser.

Mr. Stock and his players made a beautiful presentation of Chausson's symphony, which, even if it suggests César Franck in this part or Wagner's "Tristan and Isolde" in that, is lovely music, filled with tenderness and charm.

"Schelomo," which received its first production in Chicago, brought forward Alfred Wallenstein, first violoncellist of the orchestra, as performer of the solo part. There can be no doubt that Ernest Bloch's work made a decided impression. It is filled with wailing and austerity, but there is power, even if there is little beauty, in its art. Mr. Wallenstein earned the gratitude of the composer by reason of his fine performance, but he had larger opportunities in Boellmann's rather sugary symphonic variations—a work in which his brilliant technic and captivating tone were set forth to great advantage.

Mr. Stock presented for the first time here the fantasia for double string orchestra which Vaughan Williams contrived from a theme by Tallis. If this did not prove to be of moving loveliness, it was at least interesting, particularly interesting as an example of a modernist's effort to write in the modal style. Perhaps the chief deficiency of the work was concerned with the sixteenth century theme, which was not in itself possessed of any striking qualities. Dr. Williams would have been better advised if he had passed by Tallis's contribution to Parker's Metrical Psalter, and had chosen one of the sturdy and fascinating tunes which were poured forth in abundance by English writers of Queen Elizabeth's time, writers whose secular music is as fresh today as it was then.

The concert closed with Elgar's march "Pomp and Circumstance," one of those invigorating and melodious pieces that because they are blest with "popular" qualities, are regarded with disapproval by most conductors who take thought unto the dignity of art.

F. B.

Maria Carreras Soloist With Cleveland Orchestra

CLEVELAND, Nov. 29 (Special Correspondence)—The Cleveland Orchestra presented tonight the Schumann Symphony in B flat major. It was given its first performance in Cleveland. Under Nikolai Sokoloff's ardent beat it took on some of the attributes which, the composer wrote, had inspired it. The applause was long and hearty.

In striking contrast was the "Danse des Persanes," from Moussorgsky's "Chovantchina." It makes for an inspiriting, sprightly few minutes in the concert hall, and was given with élan by the orchestra.

Mme. Maria Carreras, pianist, was the soloist, performing the Sgambati Concerto in G minor. Mme. Carreras is a splendid artist, possessing gifts both academic and artistic that stamp her as a pianist in the first rank. The concerto, however, reminiscent in its writing of Liszt, and again perhaps of Saint-Saëns, is not a work of large inspiration.

Paul Dukas' witty "L'Apprenti Sorcier" completed the program, and brought to it a lively feeling of fantasy and whimsy, which was not unwelcome.

Detroit Hails Rosenthal at Symphony Concert

DETROIT, Dec. 1 (Special Correspondence)—The Detroit Symphony concerts of Nov. 29 and 30 were notable, in that they provided an unforgettable treat in the playing of Moriz Rosenthal, pianist. To the younger generation he came as a complete surprise. His absence from this country for some 17 years had left it unaware of what was in store, and as was the case with the reappearance of Siloti, youth not only doffed its hat to age, but flung it in the air in enthusiastic appreciation.

Never, in the writer's experience, has there been such a magnificent performance of that famous old warhorse of pianodom—the Liszt E-flat major concerto. With no histrionic interpolations, such as are sometimes affected in this work, the artist used the score legitimately, with the promise of every note therein fulfilled. From whence came such quantities of tone? It poured forth with a free roundness that seemed limitless. There was a fire that came not of youth, but of ardor, and a brilliancy and speed that scorned technic.

Beginning with the big resounding chords, he swept through the first dynamic movement. In contrast, he was warmly deliberate in the middle movement, thus giving the orchestra a seldom-had chance to play the fine melody of the second theme. It is doubtful if the last movement could be taken at a faster tempo. There was no skimming over the tops of the keys. The fingers went deeply and intelligently home so that every note was perfectly and completely touched. The result was amazing and brought forth a storm of applause that would not be appeased until at length the artist responded with an arrangement of his own that he calls "Straussiana," a complex of several of the waltzes blended and played against each other in kaleidoscopic fashion. It was a tremendous technical feat besides being delightfully musical. Two additional encore numbers followed.

The program opened with the Beethoven "Eroica" Symphony, after which came the sprightly Scherzo from Mendelssohn's "Midsummer Night's Dream," music which was smoothly played. Two Debussy nocturnes, new on these programs, were presented: "Nuages" and "Fêtes."

"Tiger Rose" on the Screen

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 3—Rivoli Theater, Dec. 2, "Tiger Rose," a motion picture adapted from the play by Willard Mack and David Belasco, directed by Sidney Franklin. Lifted almost bodily from the boards of the Lyceum Theater where New York audiences used to watch with bated breath the conflict of Rose Bocion and the law, "Tiger Rose" has been set in the midst of the natural glories of the Canadian northwest, so that where the picturesque speech of the players and the subtle phonetics of Mr. Belasco are missing, there is pictorial compensation galore. The introduction, though graphic and exciting, is conventional after the way of the pictures but once the story gets under way, there is neither pause nor digression. It is plausible, persuasive melodrama of the best kind, close-knit and coherent. The settings and lighting, especially in the night scenes, are particularly fine. Miss Ulric's art carries her through the dramatic moments with flying colors and only in the quieter passages does she seem somewhat too theatrical. Forrest Stanley, Sam de Grasse, Theodore von Eltz, and Claude Gillingwater are admirably cast. "Tiger Rose" is one of the best pictures of the year.

R. F.

Eleonora Duse and the Casa degli Artisti

Mme. Duse is, to quote one of her countrymen, "the most modest woman on the stage." This explains why so few people in America are aware of the real reason for her trip to America after so many years of voluntary retirement.

In Rome there is a charming home known to all Italy as Casa degli Artisti. Its doors are ever open to actors and actresses whom fortune may have frowned upon, who are in need of help either temporarily or permanently. This home is maintained by Mme. Duse, and has been her particular charitable undertaking for the past 20 years. Yet such is her retiring nature that, outside of her own country, few people have ever heard of this haven of refuge for indigent stage folk.

It is to provide further funds for this home that Mme. Duse has come out of retirement and has given Americans the privilege of seeing her once more. It is true that Mme. Duse needs funds, as someone crudely expresses it, but not for herself.



Courtesy of the Casson Gallery

"Warwick Cottage," Etching by Tullwood, One of Group of English Prints at Casson Gallery, Boston

Martin-Harvey's Producing Aims

"THAT a classic Greek play may be so acted as to be at once modern and human in appeal—may be as good entertainment as the theater of today has to offer—is something that the man in the street today appears to be slow to grasp," said Sir John Martin-Harvey, in the course of a chat at his hotel one afternoon last week when he had no matinée at the Boston Opera House. There was every evidence that the general playgoer had a good time at a performance of "Œdipus Rex," once he got there; the difficulty seemed to be to induce him to go, Sir John remarked.

"Surely Sophocles provided plenty of thrills, if that is what man in the streets wants," he continued. "I wonder if this shyness in the presence of great plays is not due in part to a suspicion that only persons with antiquarian tastes can really enjoy them? Such a suspicion is natural, perhaps, but is unfounded, for Sophocles, for all his philosophy, was first of all a playwright, and primarily concerned, like the composers of melodrama today, with the problem of keeping his audience enthralled. Consider the fact that Sophocles and the others wrote for audiences comparable with modern football crowds in their eagerness of the Greek plays. The one possible reason for objection to them for contemporary performance is that in some versions they seem archaic. No such complaint can be brought against the English of Prof. Gilbert Murray, which has an ageless sort of beauty in it; it seems neither new nor old. Persons taught by the cinema to like brisk, unflagging enjoyment will approve of the Greek custom of continuous action."

Sir John admitted that the prevalence of trivial plays on the stage had rather trained the new generation of playgoers to be satisfied with lesser things and perhaps made them uncertain that they would enjoy great plays; whereas, playgoers of 20 years ago and longer looked upon such drama as the staple fare of the theater. He smiled over his own preference for acting in a heavy repertory instead of taking the easy way of touring in a single small-cast play. "It's hard on my family and friends," he said, "but I must do the best work of which I am capable, and fine work can only be done in fine plays."

In the course of conversation Sir John touched upon dramatic criticism, particularly as it applies to actor-managers who are risking all their resources in their devotion to repertory, confident that there will always be a good public response to the best things in drama when the actor-manager does everything possible to keep faith with the public.

Critics, he says, have a large responsibility, and are under the same obligation to put aside personal moods, in the face of the large aspects of their task, as the actor. The player would give a wretched performance if he were not resolutely to put out of mind, while the play is on, his own private feelings. More than that, the actor of great rôles cannot afford to indulge in pettiness at any time, for the very nature of his work of representing big emotions requires largeness of sympathy, something of a universal sense of proportion.

Sir John remarked that his present "Hamlet" production, which Bostonians saw the first half of this week at the Opera House is the third that he has made. His first, presented in 1904, he came to feel was too literal in its archæological detail; his second, an experiment in expressionism, in its turn gave way to his third production of the play, which is designed to give a mere suggestion of time and place. The simple settings provide almost neutral backgrounds for the action, with the lighting effects making changes in the aspect of the scene. The whole action is carried on within a panorama, which remains unchanged throughout the performance.

"We act 'Hamlet' in this simplified setting in three hours with only two brief intermissions necessary to make costume changes. This is an approach to the continuous action of the original Shakespeare's time, and permits a rather fuller version of the play than is usually given.

"Our version of 'The Taming of the Shrew,' will be a novelty for Bostonians, for the induction is restored, and Sly is kept all through the play. He will be seated in the front of the orchestra, carrying out the original idea of the play as being given for the amusement of a tinker. I found that Shakespeare's first version of the play, called 'The Taming of a Shrew,' contained a great deal of Sly that was eliminated in the second version, called 'The Taming of the Shrew.' I have gone back partly to the first version, and believe that audiences find it amusing without becoming tedious as I rather fancy it did when the company at the Globe in Elizabeth's time first acted it, and the comedian cast as Sly—bestowed in the balcony above the stage—quite wrecked the author's idea with his jests with the audience about the work of his fellow players. Perhaps Kemp played the part, and being an equal shareholder in the company he had a certain independence and rights equal to those of the author. But today, well, I am able to keep my comedians in hand."

E. C. S.

California Art Club Show

Los Angeles, Dec. 1
Special Correspondence

THE fourteenth annual exhibition of the California Art Club at the Los Angeles Museum contains 87 paintings, miniatures and sculptures, excellent examples of the work done by this representative group of the artists of the southwest.

The paintings as usual are reminiscent of the pleasant summer sketching days and range in subject from Mexico City and Cuernavaca, on the south, to the glacier country of the High Sierras, with a touch of Japan on the one side to Provincetown on the other.

One of the loveliest things in the exhibition is "The Interlude," by Jean Mannheim, a painting, not only remarkable for its pleasantly interpreted theme, but beacuse of the exquisite arrangement of color and the handling of the glowing lights. Mr. Mannheim is one of the pioneers among painters in the west, and, although he came full fledged as an artist, he has grown in his understanding and appreciation with the passing years. He is a versatile artist, being equally efficient in portraiture, marines and landscape.

Among the landscapists the work of several of the women artists stands out strikingly on the walls. Katherine Leighton's "Grinnell Glacier, Glacier National Park," is full of rugged strength and the cold color of this magnificently beautiful region. Anna Hills' "Autumn" shows the gold of the sycamores contrasting with the green after early rains and the tender blue of the desert sky. Daisy Hughes has two charming pictures from Provincetown, Bessie Hazen has a broadly painted study of Red Rock Cañon and Evylena Nunn Miller shows a snowstorm in Japan, "Winter Within the Forbidden City."

Benjamin Brown shows two pictures, both flooded with the sunlight, which he knows so well how to paint. Alson Clark and Orrin White have pictures painted during a summer in Mexico. Aaron Kilpatrick shows two fine canvases done at Morro Beach, a quiet tree-fringed bay that is just being "discovered" by artists. Franz Bischoff and Frank Cuprien represent our marine artists, with Theodore Modra and Blanch Whelan giving pleasant glimpses of our water-front and shipping scenes. Clyde Forsythe in "Beyond the Dunes" shows that deep study of the desert has placed him and his work in the front ranks of desert interpreters.

Among the portrait and figure artists is the work of Mabel Alvarez, Loren Barton, Arthur Hazard, Clarence Hinkle, Harold Miles, John Hubbard Rich, Christian von Schneidau, Luvena Vysekal and Max Wieczorek.

The Mrs. Henry Huntington prize for the best landscape was awarded Carl Oscar Borg for his painting, "The Horse Pasture," and the Ackerman prize for best figure painting to Edouard Vysekal for his finely executed group called "Costume, Life and Still Life."

Other artists exhibiting are: Dana Bartlett, Jessie Beckman, Conrad Buff, Ada Belle Champlin, John Coolidge, John Cotton, Leland Curtis, Susie Dando, Henri De Kruif, Wallace De Wolf, Fremont Ellis, C. A. Fries, John Frost, Sam Harris, F. Tenney Johnson, William Judson, Marie Kendall, Paul Lauritz, Ruth Andrews Lindsay, Farley McLouth, Donna Schuster, Roscoe Schrader, Frederick Schwankovsky, Ernest B. Smith, F. Carl Smith, Minnie Tingle, Lilia Tuckerman, Caltheq Vivian and Karl Yens.

The miniature artists are represented by Martha Wheeler Baxter, Ella Shepard Bush and Laura Mitchell. The sculptors exhibiting work are: Andrew Bjurman, Ella Buchanan, Henry Lion, Beulah May, Grace Parkinson, Laura Steere, Harold Swartz and Julia Bracken Wendt.

J. A. S.

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This Week Shubert Theatre New Haven, Conn.
Sothern-Marlowe
Mon. Eve., Sat. Mat.: ROMEO AND JULIET; Tues.: MERCHANT OF VENICE; Wed.: TAMING OF THE SHREW; Thurs., Fri.: TWELFTH NIGHT; Sat. Eve.: HAMLET.
Next 2 wks. Shubert Theatre, Philadelphia

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Staged by FRANK REICHER
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IT SENDS YOU HOME STRENGTHENED AND REFRESHED

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MITZI In Her Big Hit "The Magic Ring"

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OUR YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

Things to Do in December

DURING the spring and summer you have often been told on this page how to make a number of things to help you in your study of all the wonders of nature; but you must not suppose, as young naturalists often do, that December is only an idle month, in which there is little or nothing of interest that can be made or done.

There is no month in all the 12 when the little wild creatures of the English countryside are really idle. Some of them, it is true, are now soundly sleeping in all kinds of little nooks and crannies, in old banks and woodlands; but others are just as active now as they are at any other time of the year, and there are quite a number of simple things you can do to learn more about their interesting ways.

Watch the little birds, for instance, the sparrows, the robins, and the starlings, that come to your garden for food. Would you like them to make their homes next spring near your window, so that you may be able to watch the hatching of the young ones, and their funny little ways when they have their first lessons in the difficult art of flying?

Most people do not think about hanging out nesting-boxes for the birds until the spring is nearly here, and then the birds are too unfamiliar with their appearance to dare to use them. If, however, you make (or buy) your nesting-boxes now, and put them out at once into their permanent places, the little birds will grow accustomed to their appearance during the winter, and so will not hesitate to build their nests in them in the spring.

How to Make a Bird-Table

Even if you cannot make any nesting-boxes, you may be able to make a simple little bird-table, and fix it up somewhere near your window. One of the simplest ways of doing this is to drive a fairly strong stake into the ground, until it stands about three feet above the surface, and then to fasten an old box-lid on the top of this with a few long nails.

Of course, if you are clever with your saw and plane, you can make a round top for your table, instead of using the box-lid, and can improve its appearance in a number of other ways; but just a simple stake and board will be liked equally well by the birds, and, when they have grown used to it, it will be a source of daily pleasure to you to watch their comings and goings, and the joy they get from the little meals you put out for them.

One thing you should always have on your bird-table is a shallow pan of water. Birds do not like deep pails and basins; but, if you give them a little iron trough, or drinking-pan, only an inch or two in depth, they will use it not only for drinking, but for bathing, too, for they delight in a cold bath even in the depth of winter.

In frosty weather you should remember that most of the birds' natural drinking-pools in the country are frozen over; and so, at such times, if you will be careful to see that there is always a fresh supply on your bird-table, you will be surprised at the many new kinds of birds that find their way to your garden. Perhaps their friends tell them what a treasure they have found, and invite them to share it!

Getting the Meals Ready

Then, of course, you should always put out regular meals, and not forget that each kind of bird usually has its own favorite sort of food. Robins and sparrows will welcome crumbs at most times, but the blue and gray titmice like coconuts, pine-nuts, and other fatty things much better, and the starlings often rejoice in some tasty scraps from the kitchen.

A little spray of seeding groundsel, or chickweed, or shepherd's purse are greatly liked by many birds, and so are a few fruits for dessert. An apple cut in halves, or a few soaked raisins or currants, or bunches of ripe privet or hawthorn berries from the woods and hedgerows, may all be given from time to time, and will help to attract many kinds of less common birds, which you otherwise might never have the pleasure of seeing.

In many large parks and gardens, even in great cities, bird sanctuaries are now being made, for we are learning to love these little creatures more than men have ever done before, and to realize how much they can help us, if only we are kind to them, and give them the opportunity of doing so. Will you not do what you can to make your own little garden a place of safety and happiness for at least one little family of birds? There is no better month than December for beginning this kindly work.

Out in the Country

Then every young naturalist should go for a country walk sometimes, even in December, for there are many things to do and observe in every field and hedgerow. Already there are hundreds of little seedling plants several inches high on the hedge-banks; and, if you have a little sketch-book, it will be interesting to make a rough drawing of these every week or two up to the time of their flowering. In this way you can get a series of pictorial life histories that will be interesting in after years.

Many of these little seedlings, too, will grow on your windowsill quite readily, if you take them up carefully and plant them in pots or boxes. The little tubers of the celandines—the favorite flowers of Wordsworth—if taken up now and planted in pots in your living-room will soon start into growth, and will give you a display of their bright yellow stars long before their companions in the cold open fields.

Then there are the most lovely of all our insects, the butterflies and moths. Some of these, such as the brimstone and the peacock, hide themselves in old barns and fagot-stacks, and sleep while it is cold, but fly out when it is sunny and warm. Others spend the winter in a much sounder sleep, inside a cocoon or chrysalis.

If you just dig lightly round about the roots of old trees, you may often find a number of these brownish chrysalis-cases. But you must handle them carefully, if you do not wish to harm them; and then, if you cover them with moist earth in an old box at home, you will be able one day to witness one of the most wonderful sights in nature—the awakening of a beautiful butterfly.



The Woods Creatures Celebrate the First Snow by Building a Fort. The Brothers Rabbit Find Themselves on Opposing Sides During a Spirited Attack

Hotels of Many Kinds

YOU all know what hotels are, do you not? Most of you have stayed at one, and you probably liked being there. It is interesting to watch all the people coming and going; and then, too, having one's meals in the great dining room is exciting.

Numbers of people live altogether in hotels, and have no homes of their own anywhere else; while in some countries hotels are only places which provide accommodation for travelers. There is an almost endless variety of hotels and inns in different parts of the world, because, of course, it all depends upon what sort of people the travelers are and what kind of accommodation they want.

In Eastern countries the hotels are in striking contrast to those to which Europeans are accustomed. They are called caravanserai, or khans; and, if you could picture one of them in imagination, you would see a large, handsome building, massive and strong, which is perhaps hundreds of years old. The doorway is large enough to admit a camel and inside is a great courtyard, where the animals rest during the night, while round it are four wings of rooms on an upper story, most of them with no windows, but only air holes where the men sleep. These rooms are generally unfurnished, for travelers often bring their own bedding with them; they also provide their own food, too, so that all the khan gives them is lodging for their camels and a sleeping room for themselves. But every khan has either a well or a fountain, with a good supply of pure, fresh water. That is the sort of accommodation people in those countries want. The curious thing is when, in some places, Cairo is one, for instance, both kinds of hotels are to be found and situated, too, not far away from one another. In the new and fashionable part of Cairo there are as grand hotels as the best in Paris, London or New York; and then in the native quarter there is a caravanserai, which is as primitive and simple as it was many hundreds of years ago. The one is patronized by European travelers, the other by the natives; and each supplies what its patrons seek.

Travelers are most unfortunate in out of the way places, where there are so few persons coming and going that no accommodation can be obtained. In that case, they either have to carry a tent with them or sleep in the open air. In many parts of India, where long distances have to be traversed from one place to another, where there are no railways and no villages, the Government has put up small houses, called dak bungalows, where a traveler will find beds, tables and chairs and a bathroom. Sometimes they are ten or fifteen miles apart and, in other less frequented routes, at intervals of 40 or 50 miles. They are a great boon to a traveler, especially in bad weather, for there he can get better shelter than a tent affords, can obtain a night's rest and cook his meals in comfort. Then there is another unexpected place where the comfort of travelers is cared for,—that is, high up on lofty mountain peaks. You would never think of there being a house up there, would you? But, during the summer, many people climb the high Alps, some of the expeditions being too long to be finished in one day. So the Alpine clubs of different countries have built strong wooden huts, where tourists can stay the night. Many of them are in places several thousand feet high. Just think of the trouble of conveying all the building materials there!

A Business Venture

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

One day, when we'd romped till we couldn't budge,
And our sit-still games had all been played,
Dear Mother made us some splendid fudge
And a great big pitcher of lemonade.

Then Peggy said: "If I had a booth
In a shady spot where folks pass by,
And a clerk to help me, like Mary Ruth,
I'd make some money—at least, I'd try."

So we found a box that was just the thing,
And some paper lace on the pantry shelves,
And with pins and tacks and a bit of string
We fixed a booth—did it all ourselves.

Then we set it out in the lilac's shade,
And we showed our goods to each passer-by;
"Here are fudges for sale! Get some lemonade!"
First Peggy, and then Mary Ruth would cry.

And I just waited upon the trade;
I wrapped the fudge, and I ran for ice;
But they gave me a fourth of all they made—
A whole dime to spend; now, wasn't that nice?

LAURA LEE RANDALL.

The Sleeve of the Wind

The children sighed and so did the wind, oh so softly. But the wind did not look gloomy, like the children; he smiled to himself as softly as he sighed, for he had something hidden up his sleeve. Can you guess what it was? It's something for sleds to slide on and caves to be built of, and grass to be covered with, and if you can't guess what it is, I'm not going to tell you. Then the wind laughed and began to blow around at a great rate, here, there and everywhere from the roof tops to the tree tops to the ground and back to the roof tops again, and as he scrambled around, down from a pocket in his voluminous sleeve there drifted things that looked like white feathers, fluffy as cotton batting, and almost as light as air.

Faster and faster they came and very soon the grass was covered with them and the children stopped sighing and rushed to get their sleds and mittens. And if you can't guess that they were snowflakes, I'm not going to tell you, but they do make the nicest caves when they're piled up on top of each other and you make a hole in one side.

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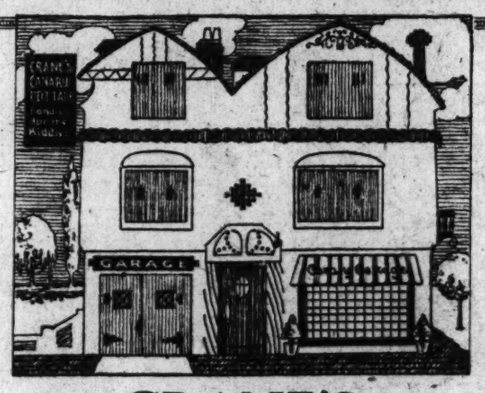


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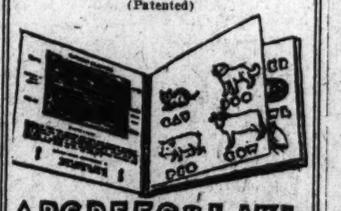
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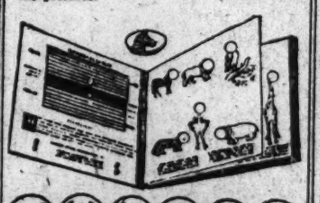
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NEW HIGH MARKS FOR YEAR MADE BY SECURITIES

Trend of Stock Market Is Irregularly Upward—Profit Taking

Stock prices displayed a firm tone at the opening of today's New York stock market. Maxwell A recovered a point of yesterday's loss and Market Street Railway prior preferred and Mack Truck sold 1 above yesterday's closing quotations. Standard industrials showed only fractional changes. Southern Railway yielded slightly on profit taking.

The upward movement became more general as trading progressed, Maxwell A extending its gain to 1¾. New 1923 highs were established by National Supply, American Radiator and Seaboard Air Line preferred.

Reading was the strong spot in the rail group, gaining a point. Heavy buying of Loew's, Inc., was an early feature.

Foreign exchanges opened steady.

Motor Issues Strong

Widespread speculation for the rise, indicating more optimism as to the industrial outlook, was responsible for conspicuous strength in many sections of the stock list during the forenoon.

Popular special groups, such as the motors, were absorbed freely, and the demand continued high for low-priced rails, the Eries and Wabash preferred among others establishing new high prices for the year.

Other sharp advances included Chandler Motors and Pacific Coast preferred 4 each, American Radiator 3¼, and Mack Truck, Maxwell Motors A, Gulf, Mobile & Northern preferred, Wisconsin Central and Kresge 2 to 2½ each.

Call money opened at 4½ per cent.

Several of the high grade railroad stocks moved up a point when New York Central rose to 105¼, a new high figure for the year. Active selling for both accounts occurred later which carried the steels, Baldwin, Studebaker, American Can and other active shares down 1 to 2 points from their early high prices.

Mexican Bonds Lead Rise

While the advances were only moderate, practically the entire list pointed upward in the early bond trading today. A wide assortment of foreign Government issues, led by the Mexican bonds, moved up from small fractions to a point, and railroad mortgages were unusually active at somewhat higher prices.

Industrial liens moved in smaller volume, but the trend here also was up. A drop of 2½ points in Remington Arms 6s was a conspicuously heavy spot among the industrials. U. S. Government bonds, while dull, disclosed a firmer tone.

AMERICAN ATTACHE AT BUENOS AIRES TO BE IN BOSTON

In view of the fact that South America shows the most encouraging signs of expanding foreign trade and that the gains in United States commerce with that country are most likely to prove permanent, the business men of New England are already taking advantage of the approaching visit to Boston of Edward F. Feely, American Commercial Attaché at Buenos Aires, by arranging interviews with him.

Lynn W. Meekins, manager of the New England District office of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, is today making appointments for Mr. Feely, who will be in this city Dec. 10 to 15. Several important meetings have been arranged with groups of business men, including luncheon conferences in Boston, Providence and Worcester.

Mr. Meekins points out that Argentina buys about one-third of its imports from the United States, textiles being most conspicuous. Sales of American goods to Argentina during the first eight months of 1923 totaled $80,000,000, an increase of 33 per cent over the corresponding period of last year.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Canada's net debt is $2,414,641,424, an increase of $27,816,531 during November.

Department of Agriculture will issue a final report on the cotton crop for the season on Dec. 12.

Shell Oil Company is said to have purchased an eight-acre tract of land on Harbor Island, at Seattle, for the erection of a terminal.

The receiver for Northern Massachusetts Street Railways asks bids for portions of the system, which has been divided into seven parcels to be sold separately.

Oregon and Washington export lumber mills production for December and January will be only 50 per cent of normal. Shutdown is timed with heavy snows which curtail logging operations.

BANK OF ENGLAND STATEMENT

LONDON, Dec. 6—The Bank of England's weekly return compares as follows:

	Dec 6, '23	Dec 7, '22
Circulation	£126,111,000	£123,063,000
Public deposits	11,209,000	11,142,000
Private deposits	136,601,000	126,553,000
Govt securities	69,724,000	66,892,000
Other securities	74,361,000	65,830,000
Reserve	21,511,000	22,832,000
Prop res to liab, %	14.55	16.59
Bullion	127,873,000	127,446,000
Bank rate, %	4	3

BANK OF FRANCE STATEMENT

PARIS, Dec. 6—The chief items in this week's statement of the Bank of France (in francs) are as follows:

	Dec. 6 '23	Dec. 7 '22
Gold	5,539,800,000	5,534,400,000
Silver	296,100,000	288,600,000
Loans and disc	5,604,300,000	4,498,400,000
Circulation	37,939,300,000	36,383,900,000
Deposits	2,097,600,000	2,118,600,000
Adv to state	23,200,000,000	23,200,000,000
Bank rate	5%	5%

FUEL OIL HIGHER IN OKLAHOMA

TULSA, Okla., Dec. 6—Fuel oil is strengthening, Oklahoma refiners asking 72½ to 77½ cents a barrel, an advance of 2½ cents in 24 hours. There appears to be a shortage, due to many refiners cracking the product for a greater recovery of gasoline.

WALDORF SYSTEM SALES GAIN

NEW YORK, Dec. 6—Waldorf System, Inc., reports sales for the first 11 months of 1923 of $12,932,790, as compared with $11,012,205 for the corresponding period last year.

STEEL'S OPERATIONS LOWER

NEW YORK, Dec. 6—The Steel Corporation's subsidiaries are now operating at an average of about 80 per cent, compared with 82 per cent a fortnight ago.

FORD ORDERS STEEL

NEW YORK, Dec. 6—The Ford Motor Company has placed orders with steel makers for upward of 30,000 tons of various steel products.

ENGLISH BANK RATE UNCHANGED

LONDON, Dec. 6—The minimum rate of discount of the Bank of England remains unchanged at 4 per cent.

NEW YORK STOCKS

(Quotations to 2:20 p. m.)

	Open	High	Low	Last Dec. 6	Last Dec. 5
Adv Rumely	9½	9½	9½	9½	....
Adv Rumely pf	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼	33⅛
Ajax Rubber	7	7	7	7	6⅞
Alaska Jun	1	1	1	1	1⅛
Allis Chalm	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	43
Allied Chem	66⅞	66⅞	66¾	66⅞	66⅞
Allied Chem pf	110½	110½	110½	110½	....
Am Ag Chem	12	12	11⅞	11⅞	12
Am Ag Ch pf	36	36	36	36	35½
Am Beet Sug	40	40½	40	40½	....
Am Bosch	33⅞	34⅞	33⅞	34⅞	....
Am Can	104⅜	104⅜	103⅜	103⅞	104⅛
Am Car & F	160½	162½	160½	161½	161
Am Chicle	14¼	15⅛	14¼	15⅛	....
Am Cot Oil	8⅝	9⅛	8⅝	8⅞	....
Am Cot Oil pf	27¼	27½	27¼	27½	27
Am Cot O rcts	9½	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9
Am Cot O pf rcts	27⅛	27½	27⅛	27½	....
Am Express	89	89	88	89	....
Am Hide & L	7¾	7¾	7	7	....
Am H & L pf	44⅛	44½	44⅛	44½	44⅜
Am Ice	84	84	84	84	....
Am Inter Corp	26½	26½	25¼	25½	26
Am Lin Oil	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
Am Lin Oil pf	32	32	32	32	....
Am Loco	74	74¼	73¾	74	73⅞
Am Radiator	91¾	94¾	91	93⅛	91
Am R Mills pf	98¾	99¾	98¾	99	....
Am Saf Razor	7⅝	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	7⅛
Am Ship & C	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
Am Sm & R	59½	59⅝	58⅞	59	59⅛
Am Smelt pf	96	96	95½	95½	95⅛
Am Steel Fdys	40⅛	40⅜	38⅞	38⅞	40⅛
Am St F pf	102	102	102	102	101½
Am Sugar	56¾	56⅞	56⅝	56⅞	57
Am Tel & C	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜	43
Am Tel & Tel	125¼	125⅜	125¼	125⅜	125¼
Am Woolen	74⅜	75⅛	74⅜	74⅞	74
Am Woolen pf	101	101	101	101	101¼
Am W Paper pf	2	2⅛	2	2	....
Anaconda	38⅛	38⅞	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛
Ann Arbor pf	32½	32½	32½	32½	....
Armour Co pf	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛	....
Arnold Con	14⅞	15	14½	14½	14⅞
Assets Real	¼	¼	¼	¼	....
Asso Dry Goods	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛	85
Assoc Oil	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	26
Atchison	97⅜	98⅛	97	98⅛	97
Atchison pf	87	87	86¾	87	87
Atl Birm & A	2	2	2	2	1⅞
Atl Co Line	116¼	117½	116¼	117½	116¼
Atl Fruit	1	1	1	1	....
Atl G & W I	14¾	15	14¾	15	15
Atl Refining	115	115	114⅞	114⅞	....
Atlas Powder	53	53	53	53	25¾
Austin Nich	25	25½	25	25½	25
Auto Knitter	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
Baldwin	126	126⅜	124⅝	126	125⅝
Balt & Ohio	58⅜	60⅜	58⅜	60⅛	58⅜
Balt & Ohio pf	58⅜	58⅞	58⅜	58⅜	....
Barnsdall A	16	16½	15½	16⅛	16
Barnsdall B	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
Batopilas Min	½	½	½	½	....
Beechnut Pack	72	72	72	72	72
Beth Steel	53¼	54¼	52⅜	53¼	53¾
Beth Steel 7%	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜	....
Booth Fish	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	....
Brit Em 2d pf	13½	13½	13½	13½	....
Bklyn Edison	110	110	110	110	110
Brooklyn M T	12	12	12	12	12⅛
Brook M T pf	38⅞	38⅞	38½	38⅞	38⅞
Brown Shoe	52	52	52	52	....
Burns Bros B	23	23	23	23	23⅛
Butte & Sup	15⅛	15½	15½	15⅛	15⅛
Butte Cop & Z	5½	5½	5½	5½	5⅜
Butterick	18⅞	19¼	18⅞	19¼	....
Caddo Cen Oil	2¼	2½	2¼	2½	....
Callahan Min	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅞
Cal Pack	80	80	80	80	79¾
Cal Petrol	23	23½	23	23⅜	23½
Can Pacific	146½	147	145⅞	147	146¼
Case Plow	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	....
Cent Leather	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅜
Cent Leather pf	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼	32
Cerro de Pasco	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛
Chandler Mot	55	59	55	58¾	55
Ches & Ohio	75¼	75⅜	74⅞	75	74⅞
Ches & Ohio pf	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅛
Chic & Alton	4	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	4
Chic & Alton pf	11⅛	11⅜	11	11⅛	11⅜
C C C & St L	110	110	110	110	....
C & E Ill new	29½	30	29½	29½	28⅞
C & E Ill pf	54	54	54	54	53½
Chi Gt West	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	4⅛
Chi Gt West pf	11½	12	11½	12	11¾
C M & St P	14	14¼	14	14¼	13⅞
C M & St P pf	25⅛	26⅛	25⅛	26⅛	25⅛
Chi & N W	62½	63⅜	62⅛	63⅛	62
Chi & N W pf	104	104	101	104	....
C R I & Pac	25⅛	25⅛	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞
C R I & P 6% pf	73	73⅛	73	73	72½
C R I & P 7% pf	85	85⅛	85	85	84⅞
Chi Pneu T	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜	83¼
Chile Copper	27⅛	27⅛	27	27⅛	26⅞
Chino Copper	16⅞	16⅞	16⅜	16⅜	16⅞
Colum Carb	45	45	45	45	44⅞
Col Fuel	24½	24½	24¼	24⅜	24½
Col Gas	33⅜	34⅛	33⅜	34	33⅜
Col South	24	24	23	23	23
Com Solvents A	37	37	37	37	38
Com Solvents B	28⅜	29	28⅜	29	....
Comp-Tab-Rec	85	85⅜	84⅜	84⅜	84
Congoleum Co	181½	181½	181½	181½	181¼
Con Gas	60⅛	61⅛	60½	60⅞	60⅜
Con Gas rts	1⅜	1⅞	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
Consol Textile	6	6	6	6	6
Cont Can	50½	50⅜	49⅞	49⅞	50⅜
Cont Motors	7⅛	7⅛	7	7	7⅛
Corn Products	133¼	136¼	132⅜	136⅛	133¼
Cosden Co	31⅜	32⅛	31⅜	31⅞	31⅜
Crucible	68	68	66⅛	66⅛	67⅜
Cuba Cane	13¼	13¾	13¼	13⅜	13⅛
Cuba C S pf	53¼	54⅜	53⅜	53⅜	53
Cuban Am Sug	31¼	32⅛	31¼	32⅛	31⅞
Cuba Am S pf	96	96¼	96	96¼	....
Cuban D Sug	6¼	6⅞	6¼	6⅞	5⅞
Cuban D Sug pf	43⅜	44⅛	43⅜	44⅛	43⅜
Cuyamel Fruit	61	62½	61	62½	60½
Davison Chem	70⅛	71⅜	69⅞	71⅜	69⅜
De Beers	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	....
Del & Hudson	107⅞	109⅛	107⅞	109⅛	107⅞
Del Lac & W	117½	117½	116⅜	116⅜	117
Devoe&Rayn	94	94	94	94	....
Dome Mines	19½	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	....
Douglas Pect	12½	12½	12½	12¼	12¼
Dul S S & A	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3
Dul S S & A pf	5	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅛
Dupont Co	125⅜	127	125⅜	125⅜	125⅜
Eaton Ax & Spg	25⅞	26	25⅞	26	25⅜
East Kodak	107½	107½	107¼	107½	107½
El Stor Bat	64½	64½	63	63	64
Emerson Brant	¾	¾	¾	¾	....
End Johnson	65½	66	65½	66	65
End Johnson pf	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼	113
Erie	21⅛	22⅜	21⅛	21⅞	21⅜
Erie 1st pf	30	31¼	30	30¾	30⅜
Erie 2d pf	26⅜	27½	26⅜	27⅛	26⅜
Famous Play	71½	72¼	71	71	71⅞
Fisher Body	160	160	160	160	158½
Fisk Rubber	7⅜	7⅞	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
Fifth Ave Bus	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅛
Fleischmann	45⅜	45⅜	45⅜	45⅜	45⅜
Foundation Co	68½	68½	68	68	....
Freeport Tex	13⅜	13½	13⅜	13⅜	13
Gen Asphalt	36⅜	36⅜	35⅜	35⅜	36
Gen Baking	95	95	95	95	95
Gen Electric	183	183⅛	182⅞	182⅞	185
Gen Elec Spec	10¼	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	....
Gen Motors	13⅞	14	13⅞	14	13⅞
Gen Motors pf	81⅜	81⅜	81⅜	81⅜	....
Gen Motors 6%	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞	....
Glidden Co	8	8	8	8	....
Gold Pic new	9	9	9	9	9⅛
Great Nor Ore	32⅜	32⅜	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛
Great Nor pf	59⅛	59⅜	58⅜	58⅜	59⅜
Guantanamo S	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	....
Gulf M & N	13½	14¼	13½	14¼	10⅜
Gulf M & N pf	49⅜	51	49⅜	51	....
Gulf Steel	81⅛	81⅛	80¾	81⅛	81
Hartman new	41	41⅛	41	41⅛	40⅜
Hayes Wheel	37¼	38	37¼	38	37½
Homestake	58	58	58	58	....
Houston Oil	62⅛	62¼	61¼	61⅛	61⅜
Hudson Motor	27	27	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞
Hupp Motor	22⅜	22⅜	22¼	22¼	22⅜
Hydraulic Stl	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
Indiahoma Ref	2¼	2¼	1⅞	1⅞	2⅜
Illinois Cent	103	103¼	103⅛	103⅛	102½
Ill Cent pf wi	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
Ingersoll Rand	158⅞	161	158½	161	....
Ind Oil & Gas	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	6
Inland Steel Co	38⅜	38⅜	37⅞	37⅞	38
Inspiration	26	26	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞
Inter Agr C pf	5⅜	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	5¾
Int Cement	42⅛	43	42⅛	43	42⅜
Int Comb Eng	25⅛	25⅞	25⅛	25⅞	25⅞
Inter M Mar	7	7⅜	7	7⅜	6⅞
Inter M M pf	32⅜	32⅜	32	32	31⅜
Inter Nickel	11½	12½	11½	12¼	11½
Int Nickel pf	80	80	79	79	....
Iron Products	52⅜	52⅜	51¼	51⅛	52
Iron Prod ctfs	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	48
Inter R T	14	14⅛	14	14⅛	14
Invincible Oil	10¼	11	10¼	11	10⅛
Iowa Cent	2	2	2	2	....
Kan City So	19⅜	20⅛	19⅜	20⅛	19⅞
Kan City So pf	53	53	53	53	....
Kennecott	35½	35¼	35⅛	35¼	35¼
Kelly Spring	32¼	32¼	31½	31½	31½
Keystone Tire	3	3⅛	3	3⅛	2⅞
Kresge S S	297	297	297	297	....
Lehigh Valley	62⅜	63⅜	62⅛	63⅛	62⅞
Lima Loco	65¼	65¼	65	65	64⅜
Loews Inc	19⅜	19⅜	18⅞	18⅞	19
Loft Inc	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8⅛
Loose-W Bisc	41⅜	41⅜	40⅛	40⅞	41
Louis & Nash	90	90	90	90	90
Mack Truck	85½	87⅛	85½	87½	85
Magma Copper	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼	....
Mallinson	30⅛	30⅜	30⅛	30⅜	30⅜
Man Elec S	40⅛	40⅞	40⅛	40⅞	40
Man M G	32	32¼	32	32	32
Man Shirt Co	45	45⅛	44½	45½	44⅞
Maracaibo Oil	16¼	16⅜	15⅛	15⅛	16⅜
May Dept Strs	85¼	85¼	85¼	85½	85¼
Mkt St Ry	14⅜	14⅜	14½	14½	14¼
Mkt St Ry pf	42	42	42	42	42¼
Mkt St Ry pr pf	71⅞	72	68⅜	68⅜	71⅛
Mkt St Ry 2d p	32	32	32	32	36⅜
Marland Oil	31	31⅛	30⅜	31⅜	31⅛
Martin Parry	33⅜	33⅜	33	33	34¼
Math Alkali	45⅜	45⅜	43¼	43¼	46
Max Mot A	44¼	47	44¼	46¼	43⅜
Max Mot B	12⅜	12⅜	12½	12½	12¼
McIntyre Por	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17½
Mex Seaboard	14⅜	14½	14⅜	14½	14⅜
Mex Seabd ctf	12⅞	13¼	12⅞	13⅜	....
Miami	22	22	22	22	22
Mid States Oil	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
Minn & St L	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛
M K & T	12⅜	13	12⅛	12⅜	12¼
M K & T pf A	32⅛	33⅛	32⅛	33⅛	32¼
Mo Pacific	10⅜	11⅜	10⅜	11⅜	11¾
Mo Pacific pf	29	30⅞	29	30⅞	28⅞
Moon Motor	25⅜	25⅜	25⅛	25⅛	25¼
Mont-Ward	25	25⅛	24⅞	24⅞	24¾
Mother Lode C	9	9	9	9	9⅛
Munsingwear	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	35
Nat Biscuit	52	52	52	52	52
Nat Dept Stores	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	....
N Ry of M 2d pf	2⅛	2	2⅛	2	2
Nat Supply Co	67⅛	67⅛	66⅛	66⅜	67
Nevada Cons	12	12⅛	12	12⅛	13
N O T & Mex	98⅜	98⅜	96⅜	98	98⅜
N Y Air Brake	41	41	40⅜	40⅜	41⅜
N Y Air Bk A	49	49	49	49	....
N Y Dock	18	18⅛	18	18⅛	....
N Y Central	104⅞	105¼	104½	105¼	103⅞
N Y C & St L	79½	79⅛	79	79¼	79
NYC&St L 1st p	85⅛	86⅛	86	86	86
N Y N H & H	15⅛	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	15⅜
N Y O & W	18	18	17⅞	17⅞	17¼
Norf & South	16½	16¼	16¼	16¼	16⅜
Norf & West	104	104⅜	104	104⅛	104
North Amer	22	22⅜	22	22⅜	22
North Amer pf	44⅛	44⅜	44¼	44⅞	....
Northern Pac	55½	55½	55½	55⅛	55½
Nunnally Co	9	9⅛	9	9⅛	....
Okla Pr & Rf	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
Orpheum Circ	19⅜	19⅜	18⅞	18⅞	....
Otis Elevator	134¼	134¼	134¼	134¼	134¼
Otis Steel	9⅛	9	9⅛	9	9
Owens Bottle	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜	44⅞
Pac Coast pf	40	40	40	40	....
Pac Dev Co	⅜	½	⅜	½	⅜
Pac Gas & El	84½	84⅞	84⅛	84⅛	85
Pac Mail	10	10	10	10	....
Pacific Oil	42⅛	42⅞	42	42	41⅞
Packard	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
Pan-Am Petrol	61⅛	62⅜	61⅛	61⅛	62
Pan-Am Pet B	59⅜	60⅛	58⅞	58⅞	59⅜
Panhandle P&I	1½	1½	1½	1½	....
Pennsylvania	42½	42⅜	42⅛	42⅜	42⅜
Penn Seaboard	3	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
Peo & East	12	12	11⅞	11⅞	11
Peoples Gas	96	96	96	96	96
Pere Marq	42⅞	42⅞	42	42¼	42⅜
Pere Marq pf	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	....
Pere Marq pr pf	71	71	71	71	....
Phillips-J pf	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼	....
Phillips Pet	32	32⅜	31⅜	32⅜	31⅜
Pierce-Arrow	9⅛	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	9¼
Pierce-Ar pf	25⅛	25⅜	25⅛	25⅜	25⅛
Pierce Oil	2	2	2	2	2
Pierce Oil pf	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	23
Pitts-Coal	59⅜	59⅜	59⅜	59⅜	....
Pitts-Util C pf	10⅜	10⅞	10⅜	10⅜	....
Pitts & W Va	40⅛	40⅜	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛
Postum Cer	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛
Postum pf	112	111	112	112	....
Prod & Ref	26⅜	26⅜	26	26	26⅛
Prod & Ref ctf	22	22⅜	22	22	22
Pub Ser Corp	44¼	45	44¼	45	44⅛
Pullman	123⅜	123⅜	121⅛	121⅛	123¼
Punta Sugar	53⅞	54	53⅞	54	53⅛
Pure Oil	20⅛	20⅛	20	20	20
Ray Consol	11⅞	12	11⅞	12	11⅞
Reading	78⅜	80	78⅛	78⅜	78⅜
Reading 2d pf	53⅛	53⅞	53⅛	53⅞	....
Remington Typ	32	32	32	32	....
Replogle Steel	12⅜	12⅜	12	12	12½
Rep I & Steel	49	49⅜	49	49	48⅜
Rep I & Steel pf	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛
Ry St Spring	109	109	109	109	109⅛
Reynolds Sp	23⅞	24¼	23⅜	24¼	23⅞
Royal Dutch	50½	50½	50½	50⅜	51⅜
Rutland R R pf	37	37	37	37	38⅛
St Joseph Lead	22¼	23	22⅛	22⅛	22⅜
St L S F	20⅜	21	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜
St L S F pf	43⅞	44	43⅞	43⅜	....
St L & S W	34½	35⅛	34⅛	35	34⅞
St L & S W pf	60½	60⅛	60	60	60⅛
Savage Arms	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	33
Seabd A L	7	7⅛	7	7⅛	7
Seabd A L pf	14⅜	15⅛	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
Sears-Roebuck	85	85⅛	85	85⅛	85⅛
Seneca Cop	6	6	6	6	5⅞
Shell Trans	34⅛	34⅜	34⅛	34⅜	34⅜
Shell Union O	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15½	15⅛
Simmons Co	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛
Simms Pet Co	11⅜	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
Sinclair	22½	23	22⅜	23	23⅜
Skelley Oil	22⅛	22⅜	22¼	22⅜	22⅛
Sloss-Sheffield	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜	....
Sou Pacific	88⅜	90	88⅜	90	88⅛
So P R Sug	58⅜	58⅜	58⅜	58⅜	....
Southern Ry	38⅛	38⅛	37⅜	38⅛	38⅛
South Ry pf	68	68¼	68	68¼	67⅜
Spicer Mfg	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	....
S O of Cal	56	56	55½	55⅜	55⅞
S O of N J	35½	35⅜	35¼	35⅜	35⅜
S O of N J pf	116½	116½	116½	116½	116¼
Stewart-Warn	89¼	89½	87⅜	89	89⅛
Strom-Carb	86	86	85⅜	85⅜	85⅜
Studebaker	104⅜	105½	103⅞	104⅜	104⅜
Submarine Bt	12	12	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
Superior Oil	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅛
Sweets Co	3⅛	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	3⅛
Tenn Copper	9	9	9	9	8⅞
Texas Co	42	42⅜	42	42¼	42
Tex Gulf Supl	59½	60⅛	59½	60⅛	59⅜
Tex Pac C & O	9⅜	9⅜	9	9	9⅜
Tex & Pac	20½	21⅛	20⅛	21	19⅜
Third Ave	10	10	9⅞	9⅞	10
Timken	38⅜	38⅜	38	38	38⅛
Transcon Oil	3½	3½	3	3	3
Under Type	38	39⅛	38	39⅛	38⅛
Union Pac	130⅞	131⅛	130⅛	131	130⅜
Union Pacific pf	71½	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛	....
Un Ry I Co	12⅜	12⅜	12	12	12⅛
Un Ry I Co pf	41⅛	41⅛	39⅜	41	41⅛
U S C I P	55⅛	56⅜	54⅜	54⅜	56⅛
U S C I P pf	82	82	82	82	....
U S Express	3⅜	3⅜	3¼	3¼	....
U S Hoffman	17⅛	17½	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
U S In Alcohol	62⅜	63⅜	62	62	63
U S R & Imp	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	94⅛	....
U S Rubber	38½	38⅜	38	38⅛	38⅛
U S Sim & Ref	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	22
U S Steel	94⅞	95⅜	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜
U S Steel pf	118⅞	119	118⅞	119	118⅞
Utah Copper	65	65	65	65	65
Utah Securities	17⅛	17⅛	17	17	18
Vanadium	31	31⅜	30⅛	30⅜	31⅛
Va-C Chem	9⅜	10	8⅞	8⅞	9
Va-C Chem pf	29½	29⅜	29	29	....
Vivaudou	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	13
Wabash	11⅛	11⅞	11	11⅜	10⅜
Wabash pf A	35¼	36⅛	35⅛	36⅛	35⅛
Wabash B	23	23⅜	23	23⅜	....
Waldorf	16½	16½	16¼	16¼	16¼
Weber & Heil	14	14	14	14	13⅛
Wells Fargo	33	33	33	33	....
Wes Maryland	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	9⅞
Wes Md 2d pf	17⅜	18⅜	17⅜	18⅛	18⅛
Western Pac	17⅜	18⅛	17⅜	18⅛	17⅜
W Pac pf	58⅛	59	58⅛	59	58⅜
W Union Tel	110¼	110⅛	110⅛	110¼	110⅛
Westinghouse	59⅛	59⅜	59⅛	59⅜	59
Wheel & L E	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8⅛
W & L E pf	17	17⅜	16⅜	17⅜	16⅜
Wh Eagle Oil	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
White Motor	54½	55	54½	54¾	54⅜
White Oil	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
Wickwr Spen	3¼	3⅛	2	2½	3⅜
Willys-Overid	8	8	7⅞	8	7⅞
Willys-Ovld pf	73	73⅜	71⅛	72⅛	72¼
Wilson & Co	20	20	20	20	20
Wis Cent	33¼	35	33¼	34⅜	33
Woolworth	286	286	286	286	283
Wright Aero	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛

*Ex-dividend.

BIG ORDER FOR STEEL RAILS

NEW YORK, Dec. 6—The South Manchurian Railway has ordered 15,000 tons of rails from the United States Steel Products Company.

NEW YORK CURB

INDUSTRIALS

Sales		High	Low	2 p.m.
200	Acme Coal new	1	1	1
10	Armour Co pf	82	82	82
100	Bklyn Shoe Inc	10	10	10
600	Bridgeport Mach	10⅝	10½	10⅝
1400	Centrif C I Pipe	32½	30	32
100	Checker Cab Mfg	42⅜	42⅜	42¾
200	Chic Nipple A wi	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜
1500	do B T wi	25⅜	25⅛	25⅛
200	Cleveland Auto	22⅞	22	22⅞
100	Cuba Company	34	34	34
500	Dubilier C & R	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
800	Durant Mot	25⅛	23⅝	24½
10	Ford Mot Canada	395	395	395
430	Gillette Saf Raz	257	255¼	256
400	Gleasonite Prod Xd	12⅛	12⅜	12⅛
600	Glen Alden Coal	76¼	75⅝	76¼
800	Goodyear Tire	9	9	9
200	Hudson & Man	12½	12	12½
400	Iternat Concrete	12⅜	11⅞	12⅛
400	Kresge Dept Stores	43	42⅜	43
200	Lehigh Power sec	25	25	25
100	Lucey Mfg	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
300	Lupton Pub	9⅛	8½	8½
100	Mercurbank Vienna	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
700	Mesabi Iron	6	5½	6
100	National Leather	2	2	2
75	New York Tel pf	109	108⅞	109
1200	Park & Tilford	31⅝	30½	31⅝
200	Peerless Mot	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜
800	Pyrene Mfg	11⅜	11¼	11⅜
1100	Radio Corp	3⅜	3¼	3⅜
2100	do pf	3⅞	3⅜	3⅞
400	Reading Coal w i	49½	49	49½
8300	do rts wi	22⅞	22¼	22⅞
1400	Reo Mot Truck	17½	16⅞	16⅞
100	Stutz Motor	9	9	9
90	Swift & Co	102⅛	102½	102½
100	Tenn El Pw	14½	14½	14½
25	Todd Shipyards	44	44	44
700	US Distributing	37	36⅜	37
200	United Shoe Mach	34	34	34
300	Univ P & R wi	18⅞	18½	18½
100	Willys Corp 1 pf	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
200	Camp Soup pf	107⅛	107⅜	107½
100	Cons Gas wi	59	59	59
1300	Dunhill Intl	28¼	27⅜	28¼
100	Fain Knitting	21½	21½	21½
10	Singer Mfg	126	126	126
100	UnCarbid (ex-div)	54⅛	54⅜	54⅜
1400	Saguenay Paper	.50	.50	.50
1500	Wm Wrigley Jr wi	39	38⅝	39
	STANDARD OILS			
1100	Anglo-Am Oil	15⅜	15¼	15⅜
200	Atlantic Lobos	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
100	Contl Oil	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞
30	Cumberland Pipe	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
100	Galena Sig Oil	68	66½	68
1200	Humble Oil	36	35½	36
970	Imperial Oil Can	107	103½	102
10	Indiana P L	84	84	84
5300	International Pet	16⅜	16¼	16¼
200	Nat Trans	23	22⅝	22⅝
50	NY Transit	80	78	78
15	Nor P	102	102	102
100	Penn Mex Fuel	22½	22	22
480	Prairie Oil & Gas	225	223	224
130	Prairie P L	97	97	97
90	South P L	92½	92	92
50	South Penn Oil	125	125	125
3100	S O of Ind	59¼	58⅞	59¼
100	S O of Kansas	40	40	40
200	S O of Ken	97	97	97
400	S O of N Y	42½	42¼	42½
20	Swan & Finch	33	33	33
900	Vacuum Oil	53⅛	52¾	53
	INDEPENDENT OILS			
100	Arkansas Nat Gas	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞
1000	Carib Synd	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞
380	Cit Svc	137¼	136½	136½
400	do pf	67½	67¼	67½
10000	do scrip	75	75	75
3000	do cash scrip	70	70	70
1100	Creole Synd	2⅝	2½	2½
300	Derby Oil	7	7	7
300	Gulf Oil	58	57¼	57¼
1200	Gulf States Oil	8⅞	8⅜	8⅞
700	Marland Oil Mex	4	3½	3⅞
600	Mountain Prod	15	14⅞	15
5200	Mutual Oil ctf	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞
200	New Bradford	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
400	Pennok Oil	13⅛	13	13
1100	Royal Canadian	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
100	Salt Creek	18½	18⅜	18½
37900	South States Oil	24	23⅝	24
200	Ventura	26	26	26
300	Wilcox Oil	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
100	Empire Pet	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
100	Leader Prod	3¼	3¼	3¼
	MINING			
900	Central Am Mines	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Cresson Gold	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	Hecla Mining	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
200	Kerr Lake	2⅛	2	2
300	New Dominion	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
200	Nipissing	6¼	6¼	6¼
100	United Verde Ext	27	27	27
500	Utah Apex	2⅛	2⅜	2⅜
	DOMESTIC BONDS (Sales in $1000)			
3	Allied Packer 6s	59¼	59¼	59¼
4	Alum 7s 1933	106	106	106
2	Amer Cotton O 6s	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
5	Amer Gas & El 6s	94	93⅞	94
3	Am Light & T 6s	104¼	104	104
6	Am L & T 6s w w	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
1	Am Roll Mills 6s	98½	98½	98½
52	Am T & T 6s 1924	100⅛	100	100
3	Am Thread Co 6s	101¼	101¼	101¼
1	Anaconda Cop 6s	101¼	101¼	101¼
6	Anglo Am Oil 7½s	102	101⅞	102
1	Asso Sim Hdwe 6½	91½	91½	91½
1	Beaver Board 8s	70¼	70¼	70¼
1	Cit Svc 7s D	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛
1	Con Gas Balt 6s	101¼	101¼	101¼
2	Cons Textile 8s	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛
4	Detroit City Gas 6s	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
2	Detroit Edison 6s	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
3	Federal Sug 6s '33	98½	98	98
2	Fisher Body 6s '37	98½	98½	98½
2	do 6s 1928	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
2	Chi Norwest 5s wi	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜
30	No Stat Pow 6½ wi	98½	98½	98½
20	Wester Mills 6½s	99⅛	99½	99½
	FOREIGN BONDS			
5	Argentine 6s	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
6	King Netherlds 6s	95½	95½	95½
62	Mexico Gov 6s	63½	62⅜	63
5	Mexoca Gov 5s	14¼	14¼	14¼
5	do 3s	9¼	9¼	9¼
2	Russian 6½s ctfs	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
5	Russian 5½s	9½	9½	9½
13	do 5½s ctfs	9	9	9
4	Swiss 5½s	97¾	97¾	97¾
5	Swiss 5s	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
93	US Mex 4s	37⅝	37	37⅝

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by H. Hentz & Co., New York and Boston)

(Quotations to 2:15 p. m.)

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale	Prev. Close
Dec.	34.95	35.64	34.95	34.99	36.17
Jan.	34.45	35.07	34.20	34.20	35.52
Mar	34.90	35.41	34.50	34.59	35.81
May	35.00	35.60	34.75	34.78	35.91
July	34.20	34.60	33.90	34.00	35.10
Oct.	28.00	28.55	27.98	28.00	28.60

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale	Prev. Close
Dec.	19.55	19.87	19.55	19.87	20.41
Jan.	19.60	19.99	19.48	19.93	20.43
Mar.	19.60	19.97	19.50	19.95	20.45
May	19.60	19.80	19.39	19.79	20.32
July	18.98	19.25	18.90	19.25	19.80
Aug.	18.05	18.25	18.05	18.25	18.61
Oct.	16.05	16.10	15.95	16.10	16.50

Spots, 19.14, down 31. Tone at close, firm. Sales (British) 4000; (American) 2700 bales.

CHICAGO BOARD

	Open	High	Low	Close
WHEAT				
Dec	1.05	1.06⅛	1.04⅜	1.04⅞
May	1.10⅞	1.11⅜	1.10⅛	1.10⅞
July	1.08⅜	1.09⅜	1.08⅛	1.08⅜
CORN				
Dec	.73½	.74⅛	.73⅜	.74⅛
May	.74⅞	.75	.74⅜	.74⅞
July	.75⅜	.76	.75⅜	.75⅜
OATS				
Dec	.43½	.43⅜	.43⅜	.43⅜
May	.46	.46⅛	.45⅜	.45⅞
July	.44½	.44⅜	.44⅜	.44⅜
LARD				
May	12.37	12.37	12.35	12.35
July	11.87	12.07	11.87	12.07

CHILDS CO. REDUCES PAR

NEW YORK, Dec. 6—Stockholders at a special meeting of Childs Company, approved the proposal to change common stock from $100 par to no par, and exchange present stock on the basis of five no par shares for each $100 share. Stockholders also approved the proposal to authorize 750,000 no-par common shares, in order to accomplish the exchange and authorize the sale by directors of 30,000 new shares. There are at present outstanding 40,000 shares, $100 par, of common stock.

WOOL AND COTTON CONSUMPTION

American textile mills consumed 12.6 per cent more cotton and 23.5 per cent more wool in 1922 than in the preceding year, and practically all textile prices advanced, according to the Commerce Yearbook, a foreign and domestic trade reference manual just published by the United States Department of Commerce.

NEW YORK BONDS

(Quotations to 2:20 p. m.)

	High	Low
Adams-Express 4s '48	80	80
Am Ag Chem 7½s '41	97½	97⅜
Am Chain deb 6s '33	93⅜	93⅜
Am Cotton Oil 5s '51	78½	78½
Am Smelt & R 5s Ser A '47	93⅛	92½
Am Smelt & R 6s B '47	102⅜	102½
Am Sugar 6s '37	100½	100
Am Tel & Tel clt 4s '29	92⅜	91⅛
Am Tel & Tel cv 4½s '33	104⅛	103
Am Tel & Tel 5s '46	97⅜	97⅛
Am Tel & Tel 5½s '43	98⅜	98¼
Am Tel & Tel cv 6s '25	117	117
Am Writing Paper 6s '39	42⅜	42¼
Am W W & Elec 5s '34	83⅜	83⅜
Anaconda 6s '53	96⅛	96
Anaconda 7s '38	98⅜	98¼
Armour 4½s '39	84⅜	84½
Armour Del 5½s '43	87⅛	87⅜
Asso Oil Co 6s '35	95	95
A T & S F (E Ok) 4s	95⅛	95⅛
A T & S F gen 4s '95	87⅜	87¼
A T & S F Tr Sh L 4s '58	84⅜	84⅜
Atl & Charlotte 5s '44	98⅛	98⅛
Atl Coast Line 4s '52	86⅜	86⅜
Atl Coast Line 7s '30	107⅜	107¼
Atl Fruit deb 7s '34	19⅛	18⅜
Atl Fruit 7s sta '34	19	19
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	97	97
B & O p l 3½s '25	96⅜	96⅛
B & O Southwest div 3½s '25	96⅛	95⅞
B & O P L E & W Va 4s '41	77⅜	77⅜
B & O 4s reg 1948	80⅜	80⅛
B & O cv 4½s '33	82⅜	82⅛
B & O ref 5s '95	83⅜	83½
B & O 6s '29	100⅜	100
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '48	97⅛	97⅜
Beth Steel 1st 5s '26	98⅞	98⅞
Beth Steel 6s A '48	97⅛	97⅛
Braden Copper 6s '31	100¼	100¼
Brier Hill Stl 5½s '42	93⅜	93⅜
Bklyn Ed 5s Ser A '49	97	96⅜
Bklyn Ed 7s Ser C '30	106	106
Bklyn Ed 7s Ser D '40	108⅛	108⅛
Bklyn-Man R T 6s '68	67⅜	67⅛
Buff Roch & Pitts 4½s '57	87½	87⅜
Bush Term cn 5s '55	81½	81½
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	92½	92½
California Pet s f 6½s '33	96	96
Canadian Nor deb 7s '40	113	112¼
Canadian Pac deb 4s perp	78⅜	78⅛
Canadian S S 7s '42	92½	92½
Caro Clinch & O 6s '52	96¼	95⅞
Cent Leather gen 5s '25	91⅛	91⅛
Central New England 4s '61	54½	54½
Cent of Ga cn 5s '45	95¼	95¼
Cent of Ga 6s '29	100¼	100¼
Cent of N J 5s '87	103½	103½
Cent Pac 1st 4s '49	87	86½
Cent Pac Short L 4s '54	82½	82½
Central Steel s f 8s '41	107½	107½
Cerro de Pasco cvt 8s '31	130⅜	130¼
C & O 4½s '92	84½	84⅛
C & O 4½s '30	87½	87
C & O cv 5s '46	89⅜	89½
C B & Q 5s Ser A '71	100	98⅞
C B & Q (Ill div) 4s '49	87⅜	87⅜
Chi & Alton 3½s '50	35¼	35
Chi & E Ill 5s '51	77⅜	77¼
Chi & Erie 1st 5s '82	94	94
Chi & Gr West 4s '59	52	51
Chi & Nwstn D '33	99	99
Chi & Nwst 3½s	71¼	71¼
Chic & Nwn ext 4s '26	96⅜	96⅜
Chi & Nwst gm 4s st	80⅜	80⅜
Chi & Nwstn 7s '30	106⅜	106⅜
Chi & W Ind 4s '52	72⅛	72⅛
Chi, Ind & L 5s '66	80⅜	80⅜
C M & Pug Sd 4s '49	52	52
C M & St P 4s '25	68⅜	68
C M & St P debs 4s '34	59⅞	59⅞
C M & St P gen 4s '89	71⅜	71⅜
C M & St P cv 4½s '32	54⅜	54
C M & St P gm 4½s '89	78	78
C M & St P ref 4½s 2014	50	49⅜
C M & St P cv 5s 2014	54⅞	54¼
C R I & Pac ref 4s '34	73⅜	73⅜
Chi St P M & O deb 5s '30	94	94
Chi St P Min & O cn 6s '30	104⅜	104⅜
Chi Union Sta 4½s '63	91⅜	91⅜
Chi Union Sta 5s '63	98⅛	98⅛
Chi Union Sta 6½s '63	114⅞	114⅞
Chile Copper cv 6s '32	99	99
Cinn, Wab & Mich 1st 4s '91	77	77
C C C & St L gen 4s '93	80	79⅜
C C C & St L ref 6s A '29	101⅜	101⅜
Cleve Un Term 5s '73	94⅛	94⅛
Cleve Un Term 5½s '72	103	102⅜
Col & South 1st 4s '29	92⅛	92⅛
Col & South 4½s '35	81¼	81¼
Columbus Gas 5s '32	93	92⅜
Colum Gas 1st 5s '27	96⅜	96⅜
Colum Gas 1st 5s sta '27	96¼	96¼
Commonwealth Power 6s '47	86⅜	86⅜
Con Coal of Mid 5s '50	87	86⅜
Cuba Cane cv deb 7s '30	89½	89½
Cuba Cane deb 8s '30	95⅜	95⅜
Cuban-Am Sug 8s '31	106	106
Cuba R R 1st 5s '52	83½	83½
Del & Hudson ref 4s '43	83⅜	83⅜
Del & Hudson cv 5s '35	92½	92
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	99	99
Den & Rio G 4s '36	69⅜	69⅜
Den & Rio G 4½s '36	74⅜	74⅜
Den & Rio G fd 5s '55	46½	45⅜
Des M & Ft Dodge 4s '35	39	37⅜
Detroit Ed 5s '33	99⅛	99⅛
Detroit Ed 5s '40	95¼	95¼
Detroit Ed 6s '40	103⅜	103⅜
Du Pont 7½s '31	108⅜	108
Dul S Shore & Atl 5s	77⅜	77⅜
East Cuba Sugar 7½s '37	102⅜	102
Ed Elec of Bklyn 4s '39	89	89
Empire Gas & F 7½s '37	90	89⅞
Erie cv 4s A '53	55	55
Erie cv 4s B '53	55	54⅞
Erie cv 4s D '53	58⅜	58
Erie gen lien 4s '96	56	55½
Erie pr lien 4s '96	63⅜	63⅜
Erie & Jersey 6s '55	90	90
Fed Lt & Trac 6s st '42	92	92
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	102⅛	102
Fonda Johnson & Co 4½s '52	64⅛	64¼
Framerican 7½s '42	88⅜	88⅜
Francisco Sug 7½s '42	101	101
Gen Elec deb 5s '52	101	101
Genessee River 6s '57	88	88
Goodrich B F ctf 6½s '47	97⅜	97⅛
Goodyear deb 8s '31	101	100⅜
Goodyear 1st 8s '41	114⅞	114⅜
Grand Trunk deb 6s '36	103⅛	103⅛
Grand Trunk deb 7s '40	112⅜	112
Great Northern 1st 4½s '61	86⅜	85½
Great Northern 5½s '52	96¼	96
Great Northern 7s '36	107	106⅞
Hershey Choc 6s '42	100⅜	100⅜
Hock Val 1st 4½s '99	83⅜	83⅜
Hud & Man adj inc 5s '57	59⅜	58⅜
Hud & Man ref 5s '57	81½	81
Ill Bell Tel 5s '56	93⅛	93⅛
Ill Cent 4s '53	79⅜	79⅜
Ill Cent ref 4s '55	85⅛	85⅛
Ill Cent 5½s '34	100⅜	100⅜
Illinois Steel 4½s '40	91⅛	90⅞
Indiana Steel 1st 5s '52	101	101
Int & Gt Nor adj 6s '52	42⅜	41⅛
Int & Gt Nor 6s '52	89⅜	88⅜
Int M Marine 1st clt 6s '41	79⅜	79⅜
Int Paper 1st ser 5s A '47	81⅜	81¼
Int Paper 1st ser 5s B '47	81	80¾
Inter R T 1st ref 5s '66	61½	60⅜
Inter R T ref 5s sta	60⅛	60¼
Inter R T 6s '32	58⅜	58⅜
InterR T 7s '32	85⅜	85⅜
Iowa Central ref 4s '51	16	15⅜
Kan C Ft S & Mem 4s '36	74	73⅞
Kan C Pow & Lt 5s '52	89⅜	89⅜
Kan City Southern 3s '50	69⅛	69⅜
Kan City Southern 5s '50	85⅛	85⅞
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	82⅜	81⅜
Kansas Gas 6s '52	92½	92⅜
Kayser J 7s '42	104⅛	104⅛
Kelly-Spring Tire 8s '31	101⅛	101⅛
Knox & Ohio 6s '25	100⅛	100⅛
Lake Sh & M S 3½s '97	75	75
Lake Shore & M S 4s '28	94⅜	94⅜
Lake Shore & M S 4s '31	92½	92½
Lehigh Valley 4s 2003	77¼	77¼
Lehigh Valley con 4½s 2003	86⅜	86⅜
Lehigh Valley 10-yr coll 6s '28	102¼	102¼
Louis & Nash 5s 2003	96⅛	96⅜
Louis & Nash 5½s 2003	105	105
Louis Gas & Elec 5s A '52	87⅜	87⅜
Manati Sugar 1st 7½s '42	98½	98
Manila Elec Co 7s '42	95⅛	95⅛
Market St Ry con 5s '24	93⅛	93⅜
Market St Ry 6s '24	96½	96⅜
Marland Oil 7½s B '31	98⅜	98⅜
MarlandOil 8s '31 ser A	101⅛	101⅛
Marland Oil 8s '31 with war	120	120
Metro Edison 5s Ser C '53	86½	86½
Metro Edison 6s ser B '52	98	98
Mexican Irrig 4½s	33⅛	31⅜
Midvale Steel & Ore cv 5s '36	85⅛	85⅛
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '61	80⅛	80⅛
Minn & St Louis 4s '49	18½	18½
Minn & St Louis fd 5s '62	16⅛	15⅜
Minn St P & S S M 6s A '46	99	99
Miss Cen 5s	88¼	88¼
Mo K & T 4s B '62	63½	63⅛
Mo K & T 5s A '62	78½	78⅜
Mo K & T adj 5s '67	53⅞	53⅛
Mo K & T 6s C '32	94⅜	94⅜
Mo Pac gm 4s '75	52⅜	51⅞
Mo Pac fd 5s A '65	74	74
Mo Pac fd 6s '49	89⅛	88⅜
Montana Power 5s '43	95⅛	95⅜
Montreal Tram 5s '41	86⅜	86½
Morris & Co 4½s '39	79	79
Nash Chat & St L 5s '28	100¼	100¼
Nassau Elec 4s sta '51	54	54
Nat Acme 7½s '31	91⅜	91
Nat RR Mex 4½s '26 coup off	40	40
Nat R R Mex 4½s '57 coup on	38⅛	38⅛
Nat Ry Mex 4s '77 coup off	24	24
N O & N E 4½s '52	81	80⅛
N O T & M 5s '35	85⅜	85⅜
N E Tel & Tel 5s '52	97½	97⅛
Newark Gas 5s	93⅜	93⅜
N Y Cent 4½s 2013	85⅜	85⅜
N Y Cent 5s Ser C 2013	95¼	95
N Y Cent cv deb 6s '35	105⅜	105⅜
N Y Chi & St L 6s '31	100½	100½
N Y Dock 4s '51	76½	76½
N Y Edison 6½s '41	110⅛	110⅛
N Y N H & H 4s '56	43	43
NY NH & H 4s '57	35	35
NY NH & H 6s reg	55	55
NY NH & H 6s '48	59⅜	59⅜
NY N H & H ext 7s '25	69	69
NY NH & H ext deb 7s fcs '25	67	67
N Y Ont & West 4s '92	62⅞	62⅞
N Y Ry 4s ctf of deb	30⅜	30⅜
N Y Ry 5s '42	1⅜	1⅜
N Y State Ry 4½s '62	58½	58½
N Y Steam 6s '42	93	93
N Y Sus & W fd 5s '37	52	51⅞
N Y Tel 6s '41	104	103⅞
N Y Tel 6s '49	105⅞	105½
N Y W & B 4½s '46	39	39
Niagara Falls P 5s '32	99¼	99⅛
Niag Lock & O P 5s '54	100	100
Norf So ref 5s '61	63¼	63¼
Norf & West cv 6s '29	108⅛	108⅛
N & W P Coal 4s '41	86¼	86⅜
North Am Edison 6s '52	90½	90½
North Am Edison 6½s '48	96¼	96¼
Nor Pac 3s 2047	59	59
Nor Pac 4s '97	82	81⅜
Nor Pac 4½s 2047	81⅛	81
Nor Pac 5s C 2047	91⅛	91¼
Nor Pac 6s 2047	103	102⅜
Nor States Power 5s '41	83⅜	83⅜
Nor States Power 6s '41	100¼	99⅞
North-West Bell 7s '41	107⅜	107⅜
Ohio Pub Service 7½s '46	104	104
Ore & Cal 5s '27	99⅛	99⅛
Ore-Wash Ry 4s '61	79⅞	79⅜
Oriental Dev 6s '53	89	88⅞
Otis Steel 1st 7½s '47	93⅛	93⅛
Pac G & E 5s '42	90¼	90¼
Pac T & T fd 5s '52	90⅜	90⅜
Pac T & T 5s '37	97	97
Pan Am Petroleum 7s '30	102¼	102¼
Pan Am Petroleum 6½s '35	97	96¾
Penn R R gm 4½s '65	91⅜	91⅜
Penn R R 4s '48	88	88
Penn R R 5s Ser B '68	100⅛	100
Penn R R 6½s '36	108⅛	107⅞
Penn R R 7s '30	107⅜	107⅛
Peoria & E inc 4s '90	25	24⅜
Pere Marq 5s A '56	91⅞	91⅜
Philadelphia Co ref 6s '44	100	99⅜
Philadelphia Co 5½s '38	88⅛	88⅛
Pierce-Arrow deb 8s '43	74¼	74⅜
Pierce Oil 8s '31	81	79¼
Pillsbury Flour 6s '43	95⅛	95¼
Pocahontas Con Coll 5s	92⅛	92⅛
Pressed Steel Car 5s	90	90
Prod & Refin 8s '31	107	107
Public Service N J 5s '59	80⅛	80⅛
Punta Sugar 7s '37	108⅜	108⅜
Reading 4s '97	87⅛	87
Remington Arms 6s '37	93¼	93
Rio G & W clt 4s '49	62½	62⅛
Rogers Brown Iron 7s '42	84⅜	84⅜
Saks & Co 7s '42	104¼	104¼
San Ant Pub Serv 6s '52	91½	91½
Seaboard A L ref 4s '59	47½	47⅜
Seaboard A L adj 5s'49	44⅛	44⅛
Seaboard A L 6s A '45	68⅛	68
Seaboard A L 6s sta '50	58⅛	58⅛
Sharon Steel Hoop 8s '41	99⅛	99
Sheffield Farms 6½s '42	101	100⅞
Sierra & S F 5s '49	83½	83½
Sinclair Pipe L 5s '42	80⅛	80⅛
Sinclair C O P 6s '26	97	97
Sinclair Oil 6½s '38	87⅜	87⅜
Sinclair Oil 7s '37	93⅜	93⅜
Sinclair Purchasing 5½s '25	97½	97
So Bell Tel 5s '41	95½	95½
So Pac clt 4s '49	83⅜	83⅜
So Pac cv 4s '29	92⅜	92⅜
So P R Sugar 7s '41	100⅜	100⅜
So Railway 4s '56	68½	68½
So Railway 5s '94	95½	95½
So Railway 6½s '56	101½	101½
So Railway 6s	96½	96½
St L Mer Bdge 5s	97½	97½
St L & S F adj 6s '55	73⅛	73⅛
St L & S F inc 6s '60	59⅜	59
St L & S F 4s A '50	66⅞	66⅞
St L & S F 5s B '50	81½	80⅜
St L & S F 5½s D '42	88	88
St L & So W cn 4s '32	77¼	77¼
St L & So W 5s '52	74⅜	74⅜
St L & So W 1st 4s '89	75⅜	75⅛
St L I M & S (R&G) 4s '33	73⅛	73⅛
St L I M & S 4s '29	83½	83
St L I M & S 5s '31	97	97
St P Union Depot 5s '72	95¼	95
Steel & Tube 7s C '51	102½	102½
Sugar Est of Oriente 7s '42	96⅜	96⅛
Tenn Power 6s '47	93¼	93
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 2000	93	93
Third Ave adj 5s '60	45⅞	45
Third Ave 4s '60	53	52½
Third Ave 5s '60	91⅛	91½
Tidewater Oil 6½s '31	102¼	102¼
Toledo Edison 7s '41	106⅜	106⅜
T St L & W 4s '50	75	75
Union Elec L 5s '33	91⅞	91⅞
Union Pac 4s '47	91	90⅞
Union Pac ref 4s 2008	82⅛	82⅛
Union Pac 5s 2008 ctf	93⅜	93⅜
Union Pac 6s '28	103	102⅜
United Rys St L 4s '34	63½	63½
United Rys 5s (Pitts) '26	91⅛	91⅛
United Rys 5s sta (Pitts)	91¼	91¼
United Stores Realty 6s '42	99	98⅜
U S Rubber 5s '47	85	84⅜
U S Rubber 7½s '30	103⅜	103⅜
U S Steel 5s '63	102½	102¼
Utah Light 5s '44	79½	79½
Utah Power 5s '44	87⅜	87⅜
Va-Car-Chem 7s '47	84⅛	84⅛
Va-Car Chem cv 7½s war '37	69	68⅜
Va Ry 5s '62	94⅛	93⅜
Wabash 1st 5s '39	96¼	96⅛
Wabash 2d 5s '39	88	88
Wabash (Omaha) 3½s	69	69
W Penn Power 5s A '46	90¼	90¼
W Penn Power 5s E '63	87½	87½
W Penn Power 7s D '46	104½	104½
West Maryland 4s '52	58⅛	58⅛
West N Y & P 1st 5s '37	99⅛	99
West Pac 1st 5s '46	79½	79¼
West Union 6½s '50	108⅛	108⅛
Westinghouse 7s '31	107¼	107¼
W & L E 4s '49	61	61
W & L E 4½s '66	55	55
Wickwire-Spencer 7s '35	86⅛	85
Winchester R A 7½s '41	102	102
Wilson cv 6s '28	84	84
Wilson 1st 6s '41	96	96
Wilson 7½s '31	94½	94½
Youngstown S & T 6s '43	94	93⅜

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Dec.6	Dec.5
3½s 1927	99.28	99.20	99.25	99.26	99.28
1st 4¼s '47	98.12	98.13	98.12	98.12	98.9
2d 4¼s '42	98.7	98.9	98.7	98.8	98.7
3d 4¼s '28	99.7	99.9	99.7	99.9	99.8
4th 4¼s '38	98.10	98.11	98.9	98.10	98.9
US 4¼s '52	99.17	99.17	99.15	99.16	99.17

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 98.3 as 98 3-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

	Last High	Last Low
Anton-Jurgens Mar 6s '47	76½	75½
Argentine 7s '27	102	101⅞
Austrian Gov 7s '43	87½	87
City Berne 8s '45	108⅛	108¼
City Bordeaux 6s '34	75½	75½
City Lyons 6s '34	75⅜	75⅜
City Marseilles 6s '34	76⅛	75⅜
City Rio Janeiro 8s '46	89	89
City Rio Janeiro 8s '47	89	89
City San Paulo 8s '52	96⅜	96⅜
City Soissons 6s '36	81¼	81
Danish 8s A '46	107¼	107¼
Danish 8s B '45	107	107
Dept Seine 7s '42	83	82⅞
Dom Canada 5s '26	99⅜	99⅜
Dom Canada 5s '52	99¼	99⅛
Dom Canada 5s '29	101	101
Dominican Rep 5s '58	100	100
Dutch E Indies 5½s '53	90	90
Dutch E Indies 6s '47	95⅜	95⅜
Dutch E Indies 6s '62	94⅜	94⅜
French Republic 7½s '41	92½	92⅜
French Republic 8s '45	96⅜	96¼
Holland Am L 6s '47	75¼	75
Japanese 1st 4½s '25	94⅛	93⅜
Japanese 2d 4½s '25	93	93
K Belgium 6s '25	96⅜	96⅜
K Belgium 7½s '45	97⅜	97⅜
K Belgium 8s '41	98¼	98
K Denmark 8s '45	107⅛	107⅛
K Netherlands 6s '72	95⅛	95⅛
K Norway 6s '52	94½	94½
K Norway 6s '43	93⅛	93
K Norway 8s '40	110⅜	110⅜
K Serbs Croats 8s '62	66	65⅞
Paris Lyons M 6s '58	70¼	70
Prague 7½s '52	77	76½
Rep Bolivia 8s '47	85½	85
Rep Chile 8s '26	103	102⅜
Rep Chile 7s '42	95	95
Rep Chile 8s '41	105⅛	105⅛
Rep Chile 8s '46	104⅛	104⅛
Rep Colombia 6½s '27	95⅛	95⅛
Rep Cuba 5½s	90	89⅞
Rep Czechoslovakia 8s '51	94	93⅞
Rep Haiti 6s '52	90⅛	90⅛
Rep Uruguay 8s '46	103	103
S Queensland 7s '41	104⅛	104⅛
Un K Gt Britain 5½s '37	101	100⅞
Un K Gt Britain 5½s '29	109	108⅞
U S Brazil C R R 7s '52	78⅛	78½
U S Brazil 8s '41	95½	95
U S Mexico 4s '54	29	29
U S Mexico 5s '54	52	52
U S Mex 5s ctfs	51½	51⅛
Vera Cruz 4½s '14 coup on	32⅛	32⅛

BOSTON STOCKS

(Quotations to 2:10 p. m.)

	Open	High	Low	Last Dec. 6	Last Dec. 5
Am Ag Ch pf	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼
Am Pneu pf	14	14	14	14	14
Am Sugar pf	97	97	97	97	97
Am T & T	125¼	125⅝	125¼	125½	125¼
Am Woolen	74½	75	73⅜	74	74⅜
Am Wool pf	191½	101⅞	101½	101⅞	101½
Anaconda	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜
Arcadian	2	2	2	2	..
Balt & Ohio	59	59¼	59	59⅜	59
Beth Steel	53½	53½	52⅞	52⅞	52¾
Bos C Gas pf	106	106	106	106	..
Bos Elev	78¼	78½	78¼	78¼	..
Bos Mex Pet	.10	.10	.10	.10	.09
Bos & Me	10⅞	11	10⅝	11	10½
Bos & M pf A	15	15½	15	15½	15
Bos & M pf B	20½	21½	20	21½	20
Bos & M pf C	17½	18	17½	18	17½
Bos & M pf D	25	26	25	26	25
Bos & M B ctfs	21	21	21	21	18½
Cal Petrol	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	23
Cal & Ariz	43½	44	43½	44	43
Cal & Hecla	19⅞	19⅞	19⅜	19⅞	19⅞
Carson Hill	2⅜	2⅞	2⅜	2⅜	3
Cerro de Pas	43⅜	43⅜	43½	43½	43⅜
Con Gas	60⅞	61	60⅝	61	60⅝
Con Gas rts	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
Cliff Min	.30	.30	.30	.30	..
Connor J T	24¼	24⅝	24¼	24⅝	24
Cop Range	25	25	25	25	24⅜
Davis Daly	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3½
Davison	70⅞	70⅞	70⅞	70⅞	..
Eastern Mfg	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5
Eastern S S	36	36½	35½	36½	37
East Butte	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	5
Edison Elec	154½	154½	154	154½	153⅞
Erie R R	21⅝	22⅝	21½	22⅜	21⅝
Franklin	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
Elder Mfg	1⅜	3	1⅜	3	..
Gen Motors	14	14	13⅞	13⅞	..
Gen Elec	182	184	182	183	183⅜
Gen Elec Sp	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
Hood Rub	52	53	50	50	53
Int Cement	42½	42½	42½	42½	42⅝
Int Products	.50	.50	.50	.50	.50
Island Crk	99	99½	99	99½	98½
Kerr Lake	2¼	2¼	2	2¼	2
Libby McN	5	5	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
Loew's Theat	.10	.10	.10	.10	..
Me Central	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼	..
Mass Gas	77¼	77¼	77	77	77¼
Mass Gas pf	65	65	65	65	..
May Old Col	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅜	2
Mex Tel	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
Miss Riv Pw	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	24
Mohawk	32½	32½	32	32½	33
Nat Leather	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2
New Cornelia	16	16	16	16	15⅞
N E Tel	114½	114½	114	114	114
Nipissing	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
NY NH & H	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15½
Ojibway	.60	.60	.60	.60	..
Old Colony	73	74	73	74	72
Orpheum Cir	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	..
Pacific Oil	42⅛	42⅞	42⅛	42⅞	41⅞
Pere Marq	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜	42¼
Pacific Mills	86	86	86	86	86
Pocahontas	13½	13½	13½	13⅜	..
Quincy Min	23	23	22	22	..
Rockland	25½	24½	24½	24½	..
Rutland pf	38⅜	38⅜	38	38	38
Studebaker	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	..
Sinclair	23	23⅛	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞
Shannon	.42	.42	.42	.02	..
So Rwy	38⅛	38⅛	38	38	38⅜
Sup & Boston	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1
Swift & Co	102¾	102⅞	102¾	102⅞	102¾
Swift Inter	17	17½	17	17½	..
So States	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	23⅜
Trinity	.48	.48	.48	.48	..
Tuolumne	.40	.40	.40	.40	.50
Texas Co	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	42½
Un Copper	.85	.85	.85	.85	.85
Un Twist ctfs	8	8	8	8	..
Un Shoe	34	34	33	33¼	34
Un Shoe pf	26	26	26	26	25⅞
US Smelt	22	22	22	22	22
US Smelt pf	40	40	40	40	40⅜
US Steel	94⅞	95⅛	94⅞	94⅞	95
Utah Apex	2½	2⅜	2½	2⅜	2½
Utah Consol	.03	.03	.03	.03	.03
Ventura Oil	26¼	26¼	25½	25⅝	26
Victoria	.85	.85	.85	.85	..
Waldorf Sys	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16½
Wal W pr pf	67½	67½	67½	67½	..
Warren B 1pf	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¼	..
Warren B 2pf	35½	35½	35	35	..
West Union	110½	110½	110½	110½	..
BONDS					
1st 4¼s	98.15	98.15	98.15	98.15	98
2d 4¼s	98	98	98	98	98
Chic Jct 5s	93½	93½	93½	93½	..
E Mass 4½s	57	57	57	57	..
Mass G 4½s	91	91¾	91	91¾	..
Miss Riv 5s	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½
Swift 5s	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼
West T&T 5s	95	95	95	95	..

BOSTON CURB

Quotations to 2 p. m.

	High	Low	Last
Ahumada	5	5	5
Alvarado	2¼	2	2¼
Bagdad Silver	.12	.12	.12
Boston Ely	.25	.25	.25
Calaveras	2	1⅞	2
Champion	.10	.10	.10
Crystal Cop	.68	.63	.65
Eureka	.16	.15	.16
Eureka Smelting	.12	.11	.12
Gold Zone	.08	.08	.08
Jerome Verde Dev	1⅝	1½	1⅝
United Verde Ext	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜
Verde Central Copper	5½	5⅛	5½
Verde Mines	.43	.41	.43

Public Utility Earnings

PUGET SOUND POWER & LIGHT

October:	1923	1922
Gross	$1,062,716	$878,635
Surplus	227,814	206,401
Gross—12 months	12,085,719	10,351,213
Surplus	2,917,133	2,709,861

BRAZILIAN TRACTION

October:	1923	1922
Gross	$23,083,000	$18,231,000
Net	13,272,000	11,900,000
Gross—10 months	203,963,000	162,141,000
Net	122,678,000	101,863,000

MISSISSIPPI RIVER POWER

October:	1923	1922
Gross	$258,043	$228,495
Surplus	101,709	53,844
Gross—12 months	3,014,540	2,889,278
Surplus	1,037,749	931,402

LIVE-STOCK MARKET

CHICAGO, Dec. 6—Receipts, prices and conditions in yesterday's live-stock market were:

Cattle—Receipts, 9000; fed steers, yearlings and desirable beef heifers, strong to 25c higher; top handyweight steers, $12.75; best yearlings, $12.25; best heavy steers, $11.50; short fed steers at $8@10; she-stock, strong to 15c higher; bulls, strong to shade higher; vealers, mostly 25c up; bulk to packers, $9@9.75; stockers and feeders, firm.

HOGS—Receipts, 36,000; slow; mostly weak to 10c lower; bulk good and choice 200 to 300-pound butchers, $7.05@7.30; top, $7.35; better grades, 160 to 190-pound averages, $6.75@7; bulk packing sows, $6.60@6.80; slaughter pigs, 25c lower; bulk desirable weighty kind, $6@6.25; estimated holdover, 12,000.

Sheep—Receipts, 11,000; best grades fat lambs, generally steady; bulk good and choice fat lambs, $12.50@13; top, $13.15; cull natives, $9.50@10.50; good to choice aged wethers, $8; medium and handyweight fat ewes, $6.50@7.

INTERNATIONAL LOAN NOT TO BE DISCUSSED YET

Paul Warburg Says Reparations Question Must First Be Settled

NEW YORK, Dec. 6—The futility of discussing the international loan and stabilization schemes until the reparations question has been settled in a practical way, was emphasized by Paul Warburg today in an address at the fifth annual meeting of the American Acceptance Council.

Mr. Warburg, who is president of the council, expressed satisfaction with the progress made during the last year in obtaining general recognition and adoption of sound ideas and practices in the art of making and distributing American bankers and trade acceptances.

However, he pointed out, since the bulk of bankers acceptances are based upon foreign trade, it is the volume of international commerce that determines the growth of American acceptance banking. It is natural, therefore, he asserted, to look closely into the European political situation.

"It is distressing," he said, "to realize that modern democracies are so deficient in power of imagination that it is utterly hopeless by an appeal to their intelligence to make them visualize the logically inescapable consequences of their course.

"Evidently the cruel cup of waste and horrors must be drained to the bottom before those blinded by fear and fury, or chewing their cud in fat apathy, can be aroused to realize and accept a bitter truth based on hard facts."

Meanwhile, he added, the "disorganization of foreign exchanges runs its fatal course, and the flow of gold to our shores continues with grim consistency."

These circumstances, Mr. Warburg admitted, have greatly helped American bankers to popularize the use of dollar bankers acceptances in all parts of the world. There can be little doubt, he said, that the dollar acceptance will retain its place permanently at the side of the sterling bill.

Declaring he was not unmindful that the words "tax exemption" are anathema for most people, Mr. Warburg suggested that the income from eligible bankers' acceptances be exempted from the normal tax only for acceptances in the hands of foreign holders and of banks, savings banks, insurance companies and investment corporations in the United States.

Such action, he said, would not mean the kind of exemption that is objectionable because it renders tax immune large individual incomes. Instead, he said, it would mean the substitution of bankers' acceptances for single name promissory notes and would bring about an enlarged supply of liquid paper which is an essential step forward in the direction of perfecting the Nation's banking system.

FIFTY MILLION CAR LOADINGS FOR YEAR 1923

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6—Loading of revenue freight has averaged more than 1,000,000 cars a week since March 10, totaling 38,008,533 between that date and Nov. 24, and the car service division of the American Railway Association estimated today that the 1923 total would exceed 50,000,000 cars and establish a new high record.

Loadings for the week which ended Nov. 24 totaled 990,217 cars, an increase of 43,575 over the corresponding week last year, and of 316,752 over the corresponding week in 1921. The week's total, however, was 1528 cars less than loaded in the preceding week.

PIG IRON OUTPUT LOWER THIS WEEK

The Iron Age says: "The main developments of the week are a decline in pig iron output, a further quieting down of pig iron buying, more indication that leading steel producers intend to continue present prices into the new year, and the appearance of the Carnegie Steel Company as a buyer of steel scrap.

"At Pittsburgh heavy melting steel scrap is held $2 a ton higher than a week ago. For months the low prices of pig iron, scrap and coke have led buyers to look for a decline in rolled steel."

UNLISTED STOCKS

(Reported by M. H. Wildes & Co., Inc.)

MILL STOCKS

	Bid	Ask
Arlington Mills	99	102
Bates Mfg. Co.	235	240
Brookside Mills	160	165
Columbus Mfg. Co.	133	138
Dartmouth Mfg. Co.	..	155
Dwight Mfg. Co.	..	90
Edwards Mfg. Co.	95	105
Everett Mills	150	155
Farr Alpaca Co.	200	205
Gluck Mills	130	135
Great Falls Mfg. Co.	..	50
Hamilton Mfg. Co.	50	55
Hamilton Woolen Co.	95	98
Home Bleach & Dye Wks. com.	2	5
do pf	..	45
Lancaster Mills, com.	125	130
do pf.	100	103
Lawrence Mfg. Co.	75	80
Lowell Bleachery	125	130
Ludlow Mfg. Associates	..	140
Lyman Mills	..	170
Manomet Mills	50	55
Massachusetts Cotton Mills	146	150
Merrimack Mfg. Co., com.	103	107
do pf.	80	84
Nashawena Mills	112	115
Nashua Mfg. Co., com.	75	80
do pf.	98	100
Naumkeag Steam Cotton Co.	160	165
Nonquit Spinning Co.	..	80
Otis Co.	115	120
Pacific Mills	85	87
Pepperell Mfg. Co.	136	140
Sharp Mfg. Co. com.	60	65
do pf.	80	85
Tremont & Suffolk Mills	100	105
Waltham Bleachery & Dye Wks.	125	130
Wamsutta Mills	96	100
Warwick Mills	..	100
West Point Mfg. Co.	135	140
York Mfg. Co.	115	120

MISCELLANEOUS

	Bid	Ask
American Screw Co.	95	100
Walter Baker Co. Ltd.	133	136
Bigelow-Hartford Carp Co. com.	155	160
Draper Corporation	162	165
Heywood-Wakefield Co., com.	118	122
do pf.	103	104
Merrimac Chemical Co.	92	95
Plymouth Cordage Co.	106	108
Quincy Mkt Cld Stor&W Co. cm.	135	140
do pf.	88	91
Saco-Lowell Shops, com.	..	90
do 1st pf.	101	103
do 2d pf.	98	101

LONDON WOOL SALES

LONDON, Dec. 6—At the wool auction sales yesterday 10,927 bales were offered. It was a moderate selection but there was an active demand, all sections operating. Scoured merinos and Queenslands realized 55½ pence. The best New Zealand greasy crossbreds sold 28 pence. After yesterday's sales the auction was adjourned until next Monday.

GERMAN USE OF AMERICAN COPPER GREATLY REDUCED

BERLIN, Dec. 6—Germany will consume only a fourth as much American copper as normally, or 3000 instead of 12,000 tons a month, in the opinion of American copper exporters.

Reasons for the decline are the crippling of Ruhr industry, making it difficult to begin production on a large scale for months; capital shortage, making it impossible for manufacturers to build up large stocks of copper and operate on credit; reduced domestic consumption as the result of less house building and decreased use of electric appliances of all sorts; finally, the Reich's ceasing to make further reparations deliveries in kind, such as locomotives, machinery, etc.

Ruhr manufacturers have practically no stocks of copper and are buying no American copper. German electrotechnical works, mostly around Berlin, still have some business, but are operating only at half the normal output. Locomotive building is coming to a standstill for want of foreign orders and a penniless railroad system at home.

The Reich's declaration of inability to make further reparations payments in kind means a big reduction in German production for reparations.

SEABOARD BONDS GIVE HIGH YIELD

Interest Being Earned Twice Over on Consolidated 6s Selling Around 68

Seaboard Air Line first and consolidated mortgage 6s, now selling around 68, are up only 7¼ points from the low of the year. The road has had a steady increase in net income, which, in the first 10 months of this year, amounted to $1,495,388, after fixed charges and other deductions, but exclusive of interest on the adjustment bonds. In fact, the interest on the consolidated 6s is being earned twice over.

The 6s are due Sept. 1, 1945, and constitute the largest item in the road's funded debt. There are outstanding in public hands $27,777,500, ranking next in amount to the $25,000,000 Seaboard Air Line adjustment 5s, due Oct. 1, 1949.

In an analysis of the position of the Seaboard Air Line consolidated 6s, it should be pointed out that this issue is secured by a first lien on 441 miles of road. Under the mortgage is pledged $36,661,000 refunding 4s, of which $19,350,000 additional are outstanding. The refunding 4s are secured by direct mortgage on 3034.81 miles of road, including first lien on 284 miles.

While the south has depended primarily upon production of cotton as its chief industry, the last 25 years has witnessed an important transformation through diversity of production of both agricultural crops and manufactured products. More than 50 per cent of the cotton spindles of the United States are now located in the south, and remarkable development of the iron and steel industry in the Birmingham district is one of the outstanding features of new enterprise.

Lines of Seaboard Air Line cover the principal agricultural regions of the south as well as the industrial sections east of Birmingham and south of Richmond—the territory enjoying the greatest industrial expansion.

Last year, of the total freight tonnage hauled by Seaboard Air Line, more than 35 per cent was miscellaneous products and manufactured goods. This is a favorable feature since it is this class of tonnage that yields the largest revenues.

OUTPUT OF ISLAND CREEK COAL GAINS

Steady Rise in Monthly Production—May Pay Extra Again

The Island Creek Coal Company's November production of 360,000 tons brought the 11 months' total up to 2,839,000 tons. With only December missing, the indicated output for the year is in the neighborhood of 3,200,000 tons. This would compare with 3,144,423 tons in 1922 and 3,240,993 tons in 1921.

In November Island Creek loaded coal at the rate of 4,320,000 tons a year. The steady rise in monthly rate of output since last spring is shown below:

Month	Tons	Month	Tons
April	206,431	August	302,000
May	224,978	September	276,000
June	220,898	October	345,000
July	277,000	November	360,000

It has been more or less true for some time that Island Creek's production has been limited only by the supply of coal cars. Now that the soft coal market is depressed, numerous producing mines have suspended operations, thus releasing cars for mines like Island Creek's which can operate profitably, even on present low prices.

Directors of Island Creek are scheduled to gather in Boston on Dec. 11 for the quarterly dividend meeting. For seven successive quarters the company has paid an extra dividend in addition to the usual quarterly of $2. The total of regular and extra dividends for the three-quarters of this year is $14.

As profits for the common stock for the full year should reach $19 a share, it is not at all impossible that at the next meeting the quarterly extra dividend record may be made "eight straight."

SHIPPING SHARES FEATURE OF DULL LONDON MARKET

LONDON, Dec. 6—Markets on the stock exchange were dull, there being many absentees because of elections today. Home rails improved on better trade reports. Kaffirs were easier due to the decline in bar gold. There was a revival of interest in shipping shares, many traders buying them on the theory that the companies will be helped by the proposed changes in the tariff.

Industrials on the whole were irregular, Rio Tinto selling at 32⅛ and Hudson's Bay at 5 1-16. The gilt-edge issues were heavy. French loans hardened. Mexican securities reacted, due to fears of trouble in the coming political campaign in Mexico. Oils were better.

FAILURES LESS THAN YEAR AGO

Failures reported to Bradstreet's for November total 1644, an increase of 2.2 per cent over October, but a decrease of 6.6 per cent from November last year, and of 16.5 per cent from November, 1921. Liabilities for November were $67,536,183, a decrease of 10.1 per cent from October, but an increase of 24.5 per cent over November last year, though a decrease of 7.1 per cent from November, 1921.

COTTON TRADE OF LANCASHIRE DOING LARGER BUSINESS

Export of Piece Goods Into the United States in October Twice That of October, 1922

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 27 (Special Correspondence)—The United States bought nearly 16,000,000 square yards of Lancashire piece goods during the month of October showing that the import of British manufactured cotton goods into the states is still on the upgrade. During the corresponding month of 1922 about 7,000,000 square yards were taken and only 5,500,000 in October, 1921. During the current year the movement has increased steadily and has been one of the few satisfactory features of the Lancashire trade.

For four months the general volume of piece goods exports has been increasing. June saw the lowest point this year, but, during the succeeding period, each month's figures have been larger than the previous month, and October saw a somewhat sharper rise in the volume of exports. During that month the total was 371,000,000 square yards, representing an increase of 25,000,000 yards over the previous month, and decidedly better than the corresponding period last year. Each month sees Germany taking less and less, but the demand is becoming stronger from China, Egypt, Turkey, West Indies, Irak, and the United States. The total exports of piece goods to the States during the 10 months' trading this year was 144,000,000 square yards, as compared with 80,000,000 in the corresponding period of 1922.

Exports of yarn during October this year have shown an increase of about 2,500,000 pounds over the previous month, as was the case with piece goods, but the position is not so satisfactory when compared with the corresponding months of 1922 and 1921. The latest total was 14,700,000 pounds, or about 2,500,000 pounds less than in October last year.

The amount of raw cotton imported during October was 1,700,000 centals of 100 pounds, or about 500,000 centals more than during the corresponding month last year. The imports for the first 10 months this year were nearly 9,000,000 centals, compared with over 10,000,000 during the first 10 months of last year.

ERIE'S EARNINGS ARE INCREASING

Net for October Ranks Second Only to May

In its October statement, the Erie Railroad made another good exhibit. Net earnings, after taxes and rentals of $1,887,134, were the second best for the year, ranking next to the $2,306,220 in May. For the 10 months the net of $14,540,690, was $15,165,574 larger than for the corresponding period of 1922. In the first 10 months of last year, Erie reported a deficit of $775,894.

Placing other income and charges at the approximate total of 1922, the company earned in October at the annual rate of $15.19 a share on the common stock after allowing for dividends on the first and second preferred stocks.

For the 10 months the balance was at the annual rate of $10.57 on the common stock. With only two months to be reported this rate of earnings should be maintained for the full year.

Since the management overcame the effects of the strikes the earning statements have been consistently good. Average net per month for the 10 months has been $1,454,000. A substantial part of this improvement may be traced to efficiency in operation as well as larger gross. Cost of conducting transportation at under 38 per cent of gross has approached the pre-war ratio. Of the gross expansion of more than $27,000,000 in 10 months, more than $15,000,000 has been saved for net.

With gross of $111,959,000 in the 10 months, Erie should close the year with total gross of around $132,000,000 at least, or $10,000,000 above the record made in 1920.

DIVIDENDS

Elliott Fisher Company declared an extra dividend of $1.50 and a dividend of $1 on both common and common B stocks, also the regular quarterly 1¾ per cent on preferred, all payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 15.

Paige-Detroit Motor Car Company declared dividend of 50 per cent, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 22. On Dec. 31, 1922 a dividend of 100 per cent was declared.

Directors of Central Trust Company of Cambridge declared the regular quarterly dividend of 3 per cent and an extra dividend of 3 per cent, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 24.

Nunnally Company declared a dividend of 50 cents, payable Dec. 31 to stock of record Dec. 15, the same as declared on June 30, making $1 a share for year.

Electric Storage Battery declared an extra dividend of $1 on common and the regular quarterly dividend of $1 on the common, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 15. As there are several thousand shares of preferred outstanding convertible into common on share-for-share basis, dividends also apply to these preferred shares.

Beacon Trust Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $3.75 a share, payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 5.

Mountain Producers Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 20 cents and usual 10 cents extra, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 15.

Pacific Telephone declared the regular quarterly preferred dividend of 1½ per cent, payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Dec. 31.

The Continental Passenger Railway Company paid the regular semiannual dividend of $3 Dec. 3 to stock of record Nov. 30.

Union Passenger Railway, Philadelphia, declared a regular semi-annual dividend of $4.75 per share, payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 15.

Directors of Massachusetts Trust Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent and an extra 2 per cent, both payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 26.

Kerr Lake Mining Company has passed the dividend usually declared at this time.

Reading Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the common, payable Feb. 14 to stock of record Jan. 2, and the regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent on the second preferred, payable Jan. 10 to stock of record Dec. 17.

Directors of Cluett, Peabody & Co., declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 a share on the preferred, payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 21.

Reo Motor Company declared an extra dividend of 1 per cent and the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent, payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Jan. 22.

American Steel Foundries declared the regular quarterly dividends of 75 cents on the common and 1¾ per cent on the preferred. The common is payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Jan. 2 and the preferred Dec. 31 to stock of record Dec. 15.

BRITISH GOLD SHIPMENTS

NEW YORK, Dec. 6—Since the beginning of the war the British Government has shipped approximately $1,800,000,000 in gold to this country, according to local banking records.

ALLIS-CHALMERS UNFILLED ORDERS FALL OFF AGAIN

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 6—Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company shows a further decrease in unfilled orders as of Nov. 1, with an aggregate of $12,200,000, compared with $12,575,000 Oct. 1. Orders are approximately $1,000,000 below the high reached July 1 at $13,140,000.

New business is coming in at a fair rate, but billings have been increased for several months with the idea of working off an accumulation of old orders. Officials say the decline is due rather to increased shipments than smaller sales.

Number of employees has also fallen off slightly, with 6742 Nov. 1, compared with 6833 Oct. 1 and 6904 Sept. 1, the high during 1923.

It is believed business will fall off slightly for the next few weeks, just as it has been declining for several months. No large orders were received during November, but there has been a steady flow of small orders. In general, buying is somewhat hesitant as compared with the rapid purchasing movement during the spring, when order books were increased by $5,000,000.

Net profits are expected to run at the recent high level for several months, as heavy shipments continue, regardless of smaller new business.

NORWAY'S EXPORTS SHOW LARGE GAIN

Imports From America Also Are Much Bigger in 1923—Fish Products in Lead

According to the latest report of the governmental statistical bureau at Christiania, the value of Norway's exports during the first three-quarters of the present year is nearly 50,000,000 crowns higher than for the corresponding period of last year. The statistics show that the exports for September, 1923, reached a value of 71,600,000 crowns, as compared with 56,000,000 crowns for the corresponding month of the preceding year. For the first three-quarters of the year the exports were valued at 598,000,000 crowns, as compared with 550,000,000 crowns for the corresponding period of 1922.

In particular, wood products, herring and other fish products, fats and oils and metals, show a decided gain as compared with last year. The export of herring and fish products were valued at 14,240,000 crowns in September of this year, compared with 12,170,000 crowns in September, 1922.

For the other important export products the values compare as follows for the same month: fats and oils, 8,040,000, compared with 3,000,000 crowns; wood pulp, 12,460,000, compared with 8,450,0000 crowns; paper, 9,930,000 and 9,130,000 crowns; lumber, 5,880,000 and 5,420,000; metals, 5,000,000, compared with 1,500,000 crowns. To some extent, however, the increase is due to the reduced exchange value of the Norwegian crown, and the export as to quantity cannot manifest a corresponding growth.

The value of Norway's export to the United States has increased considerably during the period January-August of this year, growing to $12,880,000 as compared to $7,820,000 for the corresponding period of last year. American exports to Norway during the same period show a similar growth, increasing from $20,250,000 in 1922 to $25,340,000 in 1923.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

Call Loans—	Boston	New York
Renewal rate	5%	4½%
Outside com'l paper	5 @5¼	5 @5¼
Year money	5¼@5½	5¼@5½
Customers' com'l l'ns	5 @5½	5 @5½
Indiv'l cus. com'l l'ns	5½	5½

	Today	Last prev.
Bar silver in New York	64⅝c	64⅝c
Bar silver in London	33d	33 1-16d
Bar gold in London	94s	94s 8d
Meican dollars	49¼c	49¼c
Canadian e dis. (%)	2 3-32	2 1-16

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Echanges	$66,000,000	$706,000,000
Year ago today	62,000,000	
Balances	28,000,000	61,000,000
Year ago today	17,000,000	
F. R. bank credit	27,628,713	59,000,000

Acceptance Market

Spot, Boston delivery.

Prime Eligible Banks—	
60@90 days	4⅛@4¼%
30@60 days	4⅛@4¼
Under 30 days	4⅛@4¼
Less Known Banks—	
60@90 days	4¼@4⅜
30@60 days	4¼@4⅜
Under 30 days	4¼@4⅜
Eligible Private Bankers—	
60@90 days	4¼@4⅜
30@60 days	4¼@4⅜
Under 30 days	4¼@4⅜

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:

Boston	4½	Chicago	4½
New York	4½	St. Louis	4½
Philadelphia	4½	Kansas City	4½
Cleveland	4½	Minneapolis	4½
Richmond	4½	Dallas	4½
Atlanta	4½	San Francisco	4½
Amsterdam	4	London	4
Athens	6½	Madrid	5
Berlin	108	Paris	5
Budapest	18	Prague	4½
Bucharest	6	Rome	5½
Bombay	5	Sofia	6½
Brussels	5½	Stockholm	5½
Copenhagen	6	Swiss Bank	4½
Calcutta	5	Tokyo	8
Christiania	7	Vienna	9
Lisbon	9	Helsingfors	9
Warsaw	12		

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of various foreign exchanges are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figures:

Sterling:	Current	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.38¾	$4.39	$4.8648
Cables	4.39	4.39⅛	4.8648
French francs	.0542	.0544½	.193
Belgian francs	.0467	.0470¾	.193
Swiss francs	.1749	.1748	.193
Lire	.0336¼	.0346¾	.193
Holland	.3812	.3818	.402
Sweden	.2623	.2638	.268
Norway	.1502	.1505	.268
Denmark	.1795	.1793	.268
Spain	.1310	.1307	.193
Portugal	.0385	.0385	1.08
Greece	.0206	.0210	.193
†Austria	.014⅛	.014⅛	.2026
Argentina	.3175	.3150	.4245
Brazil	.0950	.0930	.3244
*Poland	.0040	.0040	.238
†Hungary	.053	.053	.203
Jugoslavia	.0114	.0113¾	.193
Finland	.0249	.0248	.193
Czechoslovakia	.0293½	.0293	.2026
Rumania	.0053½	.0052¾	.193
Shanghai (tael)	.7212½	.7150	1.0832
Hong Kong	.51	.5075	.78
Bombay	.3137½	.3140	.4866
Yokohama	.4770	.4765	.4984
Uruguay	.7737½	.7687½	1.0342
Chile	.1090	.1070	.365
Peru	4.04	4.04	4.8665

†Per thousand. *Per million.

ANGLO-AMERICAN OIL

The declaration of the Anglo-American Oil 5 per cent dividend makes the third this year and brings the total to 20 per cent, an increase of 5 per cent over 1922.

BIG PROFITS FOR GENERAL ELECTRIC

Indication Will Earn $7,000,000 More Than Best Previous Year, 1917—Unfilled Orders Up

The year 1923 will probably be for the General Electric Company the best 12 months yet recorded in the point of total sales and net earnings. Production for the greater part of the period, and incoming orders, have been close to a record rate.

On the basis of 11 months' operations, net earnings available for dividends should reach about $33,000,000, equal to $18 a share on $180,000,000 outstanding stock. Earnings last year were $14.86 a share on $175,624,746 stock, in 1919, $20.80 on $120,000,000 stock, and in 1917, the record year, $26.50 on $101,500,000 stock. Inventory adjustment and depreciation charges at the close of the year will probably be nominal and about the same as in 1922.

Since the close of the year stock has been swelled more than $5,000,000 by the distribution of additional shares early in the year, while the new $10 par value special stock has been increased to $17,000,000 by the declaration in October of a second annual 5 per cent stock dividend. This stock is preferred as to dividends, and in the above computation the full year's dividends of 60 cents a share are taken on the $8,717,000 stock outstanding up to October. The aggregate dividend requirements for this year approximate $15,000,000.

Bookings Over $300,000,000

Based on current performance, General Electric should show at the close of the year new orders booked well over $300,000,000 and goods billed of about $270,000,000. For the first half, new business reached the record volume of $164,000,000, easily exceeding production. Subsequently orders declined some 20 per cent following the recession in the general business trend, but in recent weeks a decided upturn has taken place, which promises to continue through the year at least.

That 1923 has been one of General Electric's greatest years is indicated by the rapidity and scope of its increases in new business and production compared with last year. While the last year was not normal, General Electric's business is so diversified that it normally does not fluctuate as much as some industries, and even in sparse years it is able to return a substantial balance for its stock.

Unfilled Orders Higher

Despite the jump in billings, substantially more than $90,000,000 in unfilled orders will be carried into 1924, compared with $76,000,000 carried into this year. Working capital will be somewhat reduced compared with approximately $180,000,000 at the close of 1922. Cash and government securities should amount to around $80,000,000 at the end of 1923, a reduction of $5,000,000 being explained by increased business and new plant construction.

While it is somewhat early to speculate on the outlook for 1924, the recent upturn in orders indicates a broadening in demand which is expected to continue well into the new year. It is generally anticipated the company's business will hold up at about the same level as this year.

No recent large orders for railroad electrification have been placed, but several large railroads are contemplating electrification, and while no steps may be taken next year, improved earnings of carriers generally portend increased business from this source.

COST OF RAILROAD EQUIPMENT NOW UNUSUALLY HIGH

The Bureau of Railway Statistics has compiled a table comparing the cost of railroad equipment now and in 1907, when a movement similar to the present rehabilitation program was in force showing advances in some cases as high as 300 per cent over 1907 costs. These figures are cited to show that while the total amounts now being expended by the roads are larger than for a number of years, they are not extravagant in view of the increased costs.

It is estimated that the railroads of the United States will have purchased approximately 173,000 new cars this year. In addition they have orders in consideration for between 115,000 and 125,000 for next year, but whether or not a large portion of these orders stand depends upon next year's prices.

Some new equipment must be purchased at any cost, but many other orders may be held up in hope of a more favorable market. Because purchase of equipment is a capital expenditure, interest charges on purchases made when prices are high will be carried at an excessive rate for a number of years.

The following table is a comparison of 1923 and 1907 equipment prices:

	1923	1907
Heavy freight locomotive	$53,550	$16,243
Passenger locomotive	66,200	16,057
Switching locomotives	39,000	11,877
Passenger coach	28,900	7,330
Baggage car	21,000	4,820
Freight car	2,301	700@825
Rails, ton	43	28

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET STEADY

CHICAGO, Dec. 6—Grain showed steadiness today during the early dealings. The opening which varied from unchanged figures to ⅛c lower, December 1.04⅞@1.05, and May 1.10⅝@1.10⅞, was followed by a slight rally.

After opening unchanged to ⅛@¼c off, May 74¾@74⅞c, the corn market scored a slight advance for December and May.

Oats started at ⅛c lower to a shade advance, May 45⅞@46c, and later remained near to initial figures.

Provisions were unchanged.

MARK CIRCULATION JUMPS

BERLIN, Dec. 6—There was an increase of more than 73,691,633,274,123,038,000 marks in note circulation of the State Bank of Germany during the week of Nov. 15. Total note circulation is now 92,844,720,743,030,000,000 marks, a new high record. Total gold holdings were unchanged at 467,025,000 marks.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, Dec. 6—Consols for money today were 57⅛, De Beers 12, and Rand Mines 3⅛. Money was 1⅝ per cent and discount rates—short bills 3@3⅛ per cent, three months' bills 3⅛@3 3-16 per cent.

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INTERNATIONAL SHOE SALES REPORTED UP 13 PER CENT IN 1923

The increase in the dividend rate on International Shoe Company common stock from a $3 to a $4 per annum basis follows an increase last March from a $2 to a $3 basis, and is a reflection of the continued satisfactory earnings of the company.

In spite of the fact that conditions were rather quiet in the shoe markets generally, particularly during the late summer and fall, International maintained operations well. Some of its plants were curtailed in the late fall, but most of them have been operating full.

International closed its fiscal year Nov. 30. Net sales are understood to have been approximately $109,925,000, representing an increase of about 13 per cent over the 1922 fiscal year. Production of shoes set a new high record; there was not much change in selling prices.

No figures are yet available as to net earnings as accounts have not been made up. Final results will depend somewhat on inventory-taking at end of the fiscal year. Indications are, however, that net earnings should compare favorably with the 1922 fiscal year, when a balance equal to $9.61 per share on 918,006 shares of no par value common stock was shown, after preferred dividends.

The International plants, including the former McElwain factories, are understood to be producing about 140,000 pairs of shoes a day.

IMPROVEMENTS BY BOSTON & MAINE

Loan of $7,000,000 to Be Used for New Equipment and Betterments

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6—The loan of $7,000,000 authorized by the Interstate Commerce Commission is part of the $13,565,223 asked for by the Boston & Maine and filed Nov. 9, 1923. The money will be used by the carrier as follows: New equipment, $1,106,000; improvements to existing equipment, $3,336,000; additions and betterments to roadway and structure, $2,558,000.

This loan, the commission announced, is necessary to enable the Boston & Maine properly to meet the transportation needs of the public. One of the conditions of the loan is that expenditures made therefrom shall be confined to such expenditures as may be chargeable to accounts for investments in road and equipment provided in the commission's accounting classification of steam roads, and the road is directed to furnish the commission, as soon as practicable, a detailed report from its chief engineer showing the character and costs of the equipment acquisition, improvements and other additions and betterments, made with and in connection with the loan. The loan will be made in two parts, the $1,106,000 for new equipment to mature Jan. 1, 1929, and $5,894,000 for improvements to mature Jan. 1, 1934.

In approving the loan, the commission stated that whether or not the transition period is now complete with respect to this particular carrier depends upon the degree of recovery which it has made since federal control.

"Our decision in a particular case," says the commission, "is not necessarily controlling in the case of any other carrier, and it does not follow that because we may now approve a further loan to this applicant, some other carrier hereafter may be entitled to a loan.

"We do not approve a loan at this time for any substantial part of expenditures beyond the end of the current year. We hope and anticipate that no further loan will be necessary."

The commission pointed out that it had considered the inability of the Boston & Maine to procure the desired funds from other sources and stated that, "with the present conditions of earnings, it is apparent the applicant cannot at this time borrow money from other sources on anything like reasonable terms."

ANTHRACITE COAL PRODUCTION LARGE

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 6—Anthracite production reached 2,100,000 net tons during the week ended Nov. 24, only 65,000 tons below the high record for the year, says the weekly review of the fuel market by Coal Age, out today. It is estimated, however, that production for last week did not exceed 1,800,000 tons, owing to the holiday.

More hard coal is being delivered to retail dealers in the east now that the Lake shipments are nearly at an end, and as a result of the easier condition of the market some cancellations of the high-priced coal have been reported. Stove and chestnut sizes are more plentiful.

Production of soft coal, as well as prices, continue to lose ground. Production during the week ended Nov. 24 was around 10,170,000 net tons, an increase of 454,000 tons over the previous, a holiday, week, but a decrease of 555,000 tons, compared with the week of Nov. 10. Average prices reached the lowest level for any week this year.

Activity in the export market has revived somewhat. Competition between British and American coal is keen, as is shown by one piece of business last week. A new York house sold a cargo of Kanawha coal to the Bordeaux Gas Works under $5 c. i. f. Inquiries have been received for between 30,000 and 40,000 tons of gas coal for Stockholm, deliveries to extend over next year.

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BRITISH LEATHER TRADE DIVIDED ON PROTECTION

Tanners Strongly Favor Tariff While Shoe Manufacturers Oppose Measure

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 20 (Special)—At the time of writing the British business world is talking more of the general election than trade.

Most tanners and leather dressers are in favor of some measure of protection, while shoe manufacturers and other leather consumers feel that any interference with the overseas supply of leather will have the effect of sending prices up, and more or less crippling the big export trade in British shoes and leather goods.

Upper leather tanners are almost united in favor of a tariff on this class of stock. During the last three years most of them have had a desperate struggle to keep going, many of them having closed down altogether. They take the view that, as long as dressed leather is admitted free of duty into Britain, any expansion here is out of the question, and point to the huge value of imported leather as proof that they are right.

Trade Conditions Better

Their opponents, however, point out that as at the present time the rise in the dollar amounts to really a 12 per cent duty on imported American leather, it is difficult to see how a moderate duty is going to help much.

Anyhow, even with this handicap, very large quantities of American upper stock are selling here at the present moment, and British shoe manufacturers are cutting big blocks of American calf, side, patent, and glacé.

Turning to actual trade conditions, a better tone all round is reported. Hides, it is true, are weaker, but stocks of sole leather are not burdensome, so that tanners are able to maintain prices very well in view of the improved demand.

The Board of Trade figures are just to hand, and show that the value of imported leather for the first 10 months of 1922-23 was £8,609,513 and £9,165,575—including rough tanned kips and skins from India, and sheep leather, and so forth from Australasia.

Germans Dump Leather

The imports of dressed leather for the same periods were valued at £5,462,879 and £5,269,816, the share of America for the January-October period of this year being as follows: undressed leather, £410,858; glacé kid, £1,390,697; patent and enameled, £485,055, and all other sorts, £815,263.

The value of the import of the latter class shows a serious fall, as compared with the £1,226,989 for January-October, 1922, caused by the big import of German chrome calf and side leathers the depreciated currency has enabled the Germans to dump on the British market.

At present the demand for upper stock is improving, and as prices are very firm, the outlook is better, both for the tanner and importer. Patent and glacé are first favorites, suede being under a cloud, and its popularity uncertain with women wearers for next summer.

Box and willow are selling better, whilst glacé in the lower grades is so scarce that our tanners are actually sending parcels to America. British leather and leather goods exports have increased from £4,149,596 to £4,702,013 for the first 10 months of 1922-23, and this in spite of the fact that the continental market has almost been closed to Britain during the last year.

Shoe Trade Improves

As regards the shoe trade, here again trade is improving. The home demand is better, and most of the centers such as Northampton and Leicester are gradually absorbing the surplus labor. It is true more could be employed, but it must be remembered that during the war big extensions of plant and buildings were made, and that a much increased output was thus provided for.

The export trade is gradually increasing, the figures for the first 10 months of 1922-23 being £2,253,790 and £3,446,145. By far the greater part of the business has been with British possessions, such as South Africa and New Zealand.

COMMODITY PRICES

NEW YORK, Dec. 6 (Special)—Following are the day's cash prices for staple commercial products:

	Dec. 6, 1923	Nov. 6, 1923	Dec. 7, 1922
Wheat, No. 1 spring	1.37½	1.34¼	1.42½
Wheat, No. 2 red	1.25½	1.25¼	1.36½
Corn, No. 2 yellow	.95	1.12	.90¾
Oats, No. 2 white	.54	.52¾	.53½
Flour, Min. pat.	6.20	6.25	7.45
Lard, prime	13.10	14.15	11.75
Pork, mess	25.75	25.75	29.50
Beef, family	21.00	19.00	16.00
Sugar, gran.	9.15	8.60	7.10
Iron, No. 2 Phil.	26.78	26.76	29.14
Silver	.64⅝	.63⅜	.64⅜
Lead	7.00	6.75	7.10
Tin	47.50	43.75	37.375
Copper	13.25	12.75	14.00
Rubber, rib sm. shts	.26¾	.26	.27
Cotton, Mid Uplnds.	36.65	34.50	24.85
Steel billets, Pitts.	42.50	42.50	36.50
Print cloths	.08¼	.07¾	.07½
Zinc	6.65	6.70	7.65

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HYDE DEFEATS THE CHAMPION

Fink Loses in Final Round of Princeton Club Invitation Squash Tennis

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 6—The Princeton Club brought it first invitation tournament at squash tennis to a triumphant close yesterday, when F. V. S. Hyde of the Harvard Club reversed the result in the 1923 championships by defeating R. E. Fink, the national champion, in the final round, by a score of 10-15, 13-18, 15-13, 15-7, 15-7.

A curious feature of the score was the complete shift of position. Last spring Hyde depended chiefly on his ability to get, and his freedom from errors, winning the first two games and leading in the third. Yesterday it was Fink who took the first two games with few errors, and Hyde who came from behind to win. Hyde also varied his game greatly, and took the final games largely through the use of a hard drive up and down the court, after the manner made popular by Walter Kinsella, the professional champion.

Hyde began his play by making every shot an attempt at a placement. As a result, he made many errors, as Fink was very steady. They worked along on even terms until they tied at 6 all, on a clever placement by Fink, when Hyde suddenly developed a tendency to shoot low, and a series of telltale shots and easy misses gave the game to Fink, 15-10. The analysis:

	P.	I.	S.A.	P.	O.	T.T.
Fink	15	11	1	8	1	2
Hyde	10	10	0	14	7	7

Another series of outs by Hyde put Fink into the lead soon after the start of the second game, but Hyde gradually overtook him by hard placement play, and passed him at 10—9. Several innings followed without score, when Hyde gave promise of his later play by scoring a series of placements that brought him to 13—10. But his play then lapsed once more into errors, and Fink followed with a run of five, giving him two of the extra points, and then took the game two hands later, finishing with one of the best placements he made during the evening, a round-the-court drive that eluded Hyde entirely. The analysis:

	P.	I.	S.A.	P.	O.	T.T.
Fink	18	19	0	11	2	5
Hyde	13	18	0	19	6	16

They were both somewhat slow in starting their scoring in the third game, the score standing at 2-all at the end of the seventh inning. But here Fink made his hardest try for the victory, and on a clever series of rallies, in which he kept the ball low on round-the-court shots, he made seven points in the next three innings. But now the steady hammering of Hyde began to tell, and his own shots began to fall below the top of the telltale. To retrieve this he began to slam, and sent many balls out of court. Hyde soon overtook him, and led at 10-9. Fink fought hard, and service changed hands a number of times before Hyde could continue his scoring, but at last the Harvard player got his service working well, and a service ace, followed by a drive up and down the court that went for a placement, put him a game point, and he took the game in his next hand on another placement. The analysis:

	P.	I.	S.A.	P.	O.	T.T.
Fink	13	20	0	10	3	11
Hyde	15	20	2	14	6	11

In the fourth game, Hyde's play reached its highest point of skill, and his brilliant recoveries and skillful placement stops led Fink to lose his usual steadiness, and make wild drives at the ball, only to send it out of court or miss it altogether. Hyde made a run of seven in his second hand, and brought his score to nine before Fink could get a point. Clever round-the-court drives by Fink gave him four points in the fourth, but Hyde continued his hammering drives, and ran out the game rather easily in the ninth hand, 15—7. The analysis:

	P.	I.	S.A.	P.	O.	T.T.
Hyde	15	9	2	7	0	9
Fink	7	8	1	4	3	7

Hyde showed a trace of his old tendency to send the ball into the telltale at the start of the final game, as Fink kept plying him with shots round the court, but soon got his drives working once more, and scored one placement after another until Fink once more took refuge in wild slams, only to send the ball out of court, frequently clear over the side walls. The Crescent player managed to keep the play going, though he showed a tendency to make many plays that were interference with Hyde's shots, resulting in lets. But in the eleventh inning, a hard drive by Hyde that landed just below the backline sped to the front wall before Fink could reach it, ending the match. The analysis:

	P.	I.	S.A.	P.	O.	T.T.
Hyde	15	11	0	15	0	7
Fink	7	10	0	6	4	4

The summary:

PRINCETON CLUB INVITATION SQUASH TENNIS TOURNAMENT—Final Round

F. V. S. Hyde, Harvard Club, defeated R. E. Fink, Crescent Athletic Club, 10—15, 13—18, 15—13, 15—7, 15—7.

COAST LEAGUE CLUBS PLANNING TO TRADE

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 6—Owners of Pacific Coast League baseball clubs expect to carry through some deals at Chicago next week at the annual convention of minor leagues.

William Lane of Salt Lake City, Utah, is understood to be trying to dispose of Paul Strand, heavy-hitting outfielder, if cash and players are forthcoming. Strand, with an average of .394, led the league at hitting last season. Ray Kremer of the Oakland team and John May of Vernon, both pitchers, may go to the majors if the club owners can arrange satisfactory trades.

The fact that the major leagues will be holding their meeting coincidental with that of the minors will furnish an exceptional opportunity for deals.

YALE'S BASKETBALL FIVE EXPECTED TO DEFEND TITLE

Coach Joseph Fogarty Has Four Veterans and Some Fine New Material

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 6 (Special)—Can Coach Joseph Fogarty give Yale another championship basketball quintet this year? This is the question that the Eli undergraduates are asking each other today. Two years ago Yale finished last in the Intercollegiate Basketball League, but last season Fogarty was engaged, and with the same material gave Yale the championship and a title to the best basketball team in the east. The basketball championship was one of the first accomplishments of Yale in athletics in 1923, which has proved to be the banner year for Eli sports.

With excellent material on hand, it looks as if Yale was out to repeat in 1924. Kincaid will assist him with the varsity, and have complete charge of the large squad of freshmen on hand.

Nearly 75 men reported at the first call for candidates last week. These men are working out daily in an effort to learn the fundamental before actual scrimmage work begins. The squad will be cut and a class league formed by the time the first game starts Dec. 14. Three regulars return from last year's championship team including Capt. J. H. Haas '24, the star running guard, Samuel Pite '24S, and E. A. Suisman '24, two of the best forwards Yale has ever had. The center position left by C. H. Conklin '23S will be ably filled by R. J. Luman '25, who was practically a regular last year. Luman played right end on the great Eli football machine this fall. The other guard position is likely to be filled by W. L. Richeson '24S, quarterback on the eleven who transferred from Tulane last year and was therefore ineligible. He will fill the gap left at stationary guard by M. M. Gitlitz '24, who left college last June. These five men will probably compose the Eli team, but many good players are on hand to make them fight hard to hold their positions.

Among the most likely second-string men are several football players of note, including W. H. Neale '25S, halfback, who was one of the substitute guards last year. He is expected to get in several games at guard this season as a substitute for Captain Haas. M. A. Stevens '25, another transfer, who starred in the Yale backfield this fall, will make a strong bid for the center position. He played football and basketball at Wasburn College before coming to Yale. Other football men out for position include T. S. Hart '25S, a center; W. J. Warner '24, a guard; W. C. Riley '26, and L. G. Weine '26S, both forwards. Captain Haas was also a football man.

Several other men with varsity experience are out again this fall. R. L. Munger '24S, who captained his championship freshman five three years ago, is a guard candidate of good ability. W. D. Melton '24, a guard, played on this same first-year team. Another guard is G. K. Burbridge '24S. J. D. Schoonmaker '24S was a substitute varsity forward last winter, while P. M. Kaufman '25, a forward, and J. C. Windsor '25S, a guard, played on the Yale junior varsity last year. Some men who are certain of a chance this fall are former freshmen of last season, including Capt. F. D. Lackey, forward; H. S. Lipson Jr., center; J. C. Watson '26S, guard; R. P. Hatcher, forward; E. R. MacLean, guard, and O. P. Sheller '26S. Other aspirants who have shown up well to date are: J. L. Caswell '24S, who played freshman basketball three years ago, forward; C. C. Clarke '26 and C. C. Gray '26, both centers; J. J. Gallery '24, guard; A. P. Hume '24S, guard, and H. K. Weeks '24, a transfer from Syracuse.

With daily practices these men are rapidly rounding into first-class form. Coach Fogarty is pleased with the work of his first-string players. Captain Haas is a fine running guard, who is back at his old-time form again this fall. Pite and Suisman are two of the fastest forwards in the east, while Luman seems certain of developing into a star center. Richeson should fit the position at guard as well as he fitted into T. A. D. Jones' team at quarterback. As four of these five men graduate this June, Coach Fogarty's chief problem will be to develop capable substitutes to fill their places next year. As last year a Yale Junior Varsity will be organized with a regular schedule of games to give more men the needed experience. Besides this a class league will be started soon so that all the men possible will be able to show their wares.

Yale will play one of the hardest schedules in years, meeting 16 teams in 22 games in the three months of play, beginning with the opening game with Trinity College in New Haven on Dec. 14. Then comes the game with the University of Maine, Dec. 18, followed by the Christmas trip west. This trip includes five games—University of Cincinnati at Cincinnati, Dec. 29; Ohio State at Columbus, Dec. 31; Western Reserve at Cleveland, New Year's Day; Chicago, Jan. 3; Northwestern at Evanston, Jan. 5. Vermont opens the home season after the holidays on Jan. 11, followed by the first intercollegiate game with Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, the 16th. Cornell journeys to New Haven for a hard game, Jan. 19. Yale then goes to Princeton to meet the strong Tiger five the 23d. The University of Rochester is a newcomer to Yale on Feb. 8. Then Yale goes away for two games with Columbia at New York the 12th, and Harvard at Cambridge the 15th. On the 20th of February Dartmouth plays in New Haven. Princeton plays its return match the 22d, while Wesleyan plays Yale on its home floor, Feb. 26. The Elis then go to Ithaca to play Cornell, March 1, followed by Pennsylvania at home, March 4. The Blue quintet plays the last out-of-town team against Dartmouth at Hanover, March 8, and then returns for the final contests with Harvard and Columbia on March 11 and 15, respectively.

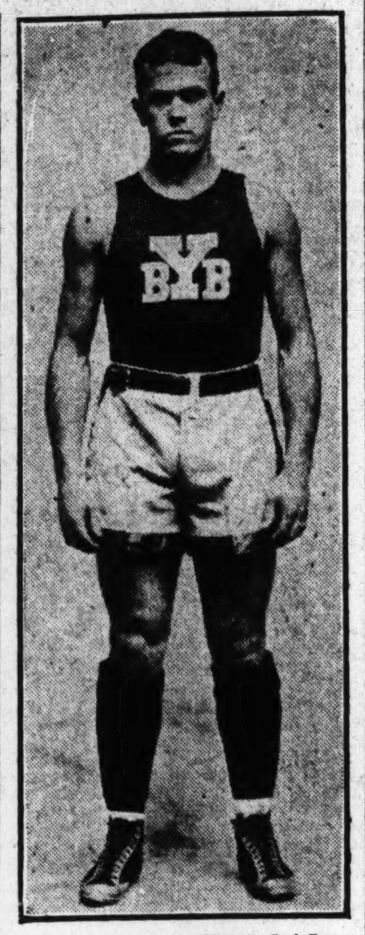


Photo by Pach Bros.

Capt. J. H. Haas '24

Yale Varsitl Basketball Team

TENNESSEE ELECTS CAPTAIN

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 6—J. G. Lowe, tackle and a member of the University of Tennessee football squad for two years, last night was elected captain for 1924.

Basketball Soon to Be in the Limelight

Nearly 400 Games Scheduled by Large Eastern Colleges

NEW YORK, Dec. 6—Basketball soon will occupy the spotlight in eastern college athletics. Nearly 400 games have been scheduled by leading eastern institutions and additional hundreds by smaller colleges. Several quintets already have inaugurated 1923-24 campaigns and the majority will be striving for court glory within the next few weeks.

Principal interest is centered in the Intercollegiate League, composed of Cornell University, Columbia University, Dartmouth College, Princeton University, University of Pennsylvania, and Yale University. League play does not begin until January, but most of the colleges have extended preliminary schedules.

Among league followers, Yale, last season's champion, and Columbia are expected to furnish two of the strongest entries, though another unknown, such as were the Elis last season, may show unexpected form.

Pennsylvania, Columbia, Syracuse University and United States Military Academy fives are among those swinging into action this week, while next week Yale, Cornell, Dartmouth, Harvard, Lafayette and Pennsylvania State College will get under way.

Several college teams plan extended trips during the Christmas holidays, notably Yale, which will play Ohio State University and University of Chicago, two Intercollegiate Conference fives, among other opponents.

FIRST OFFICIAL U. S. ENTRIES SENT

Committee Forwards List to Compete in Olympic Winter Sports

NEW YORK, Dec. 6—The first official entries to be made by the United States in the Olympic Games were forwarded to the French Olympic committee yesterday, when the American committee announced its intention to enter representatives in the winter sports which will take place at Chamonix in the French Alps from Jan. 25 to Feb. 5.

For the first time, the United States will participate in Olympic skiing. It will also enter teams in the speed and figure skating contests and in the hockey matches.

Entries were made in all four speed skating races—500, 1500, 5000, and 10,000 meters—the committee announced, and in all skiing events, providing for jumping and combined running and jumping contests. Men and women separately were entered in the figure skating competition, as well as mixed couples.

Boston Athletic Association hockey team will form the nucleus around which will be built a strong sextet to represent the United States in the hockey matches, the committee stated.

WISCONSIN MAKES AWARDS

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 6 (Special)—The athletic board at the University of Wisconsin awarded "W's" to 17 football men and to two cross-country men yesterday. Twelve "aWa" and sweaters were awarded for the same sports. Football men receiving letters and award are: Capt. M. P. Below '24, R. J. Irish '24, H. H. Holmes '25, W. W. Harris '25, Capt.-Elect A. J. Bieberstein '24, O. W. Trekmeyer '25, E. C. Gerber '26, H. J. Bentson '24, R. J. Stipek '26, T. C. Nichols '24, P. M. Nelson '26, T. M. Blackman '25, R. E. Williams '26, M. E. Taft '24, A. W. Schneider '24, C. J. Miller '26 and L. S. Eagelburger '24. Football "aWa" awarded to: R. B. Coleman '26, D. R. Paige '24, F. E. Alton '25, G. A. Carlson '24, A. O. Johnson '26, H. C. Opitz '25 and M. F. Stengel '25. Cross-country letters and sweaters awarded to: Capt. G. H. Finkle '24 and G. A. Piper '25. Cross-country men receiving "aWa" sweaters are: L. M. Vallely '25, J. L. Bergstrer '25, E. B. Swingle '25, J. C. Read '24 and W. A. Sherman '25.

OREGON A. C. ELECTS RICH

CORVALLIS, Ore., Dec. 6—H. E. Rich '25, star center of the Oregon Agricultural College football team, was unanimously elected captain of the varsity for next year. Rich came to Oregon Agricultural College three years ago from Long Beach, Cal. where he played center in the state championship team and was chosen all-southern center for that year.

Speaker and Ruth Send in Most Runs

Lead American League Batsmen in This Department of Play

More runners were sent across the plate in the American League baseball championship season of 1923 by Tristram Speaker, manager of the Cleveland team, and G. H. Ruth, home-run champion batsman of New York, than by any other pair in that organization, according to the official statistics compiled by I. R. Howe of Chicago. Each of these players sent 130 runs across. Ruth finished third in the batting averages of the league with .393, while Speaker was fourth with .380. H. E. Heilmann of Detroit, champion batsman of the league, drove over 115, while Joseph Sewell of Cleveland and W. C. Pipp of New York, with 109 and 108 respectively, completed the number of players who reached the 100-class.

By getting to first base on balls 170 times, Ruth established a new American League mark. Encountering the concentrated skill of the American League pitching it is natural that he should strike out as often as the majority and his record of 93 leads the next by 11.

E. T. Collins of Chicago, who only struck out eight times during the season, was the player who baffled the pitchers the most. The Chicago second sacker, however, did not make his hits count for as much as others batting in only 67 runs. In this connection his sacrifice nits record in advancing batters, and his bases on balls must be taken into consideration.

Among others whom the pitchers found hard to handle were Sewell with 12 strikeouts, T. R. Cobb with 14, E. C. Rice of Washington 12, J. L. Bassler and R. W. Jones of Detroit and John Tobin of St. Louis with 13 each, and Speaker of Cleveland with 15.

Henry Manush of Detroit has a unique record by being hit by a pitched ball 17 times, although he figured in only 109 games. Next to him was S. R. Harris of Washington, with 13, and J. J. Hauser of Philadelphia and J. A. Mostil of Chicago, with 12 each.

Cleveland as a team had the best "waiters," with 633 bases on balls. Next comes Detroit, with 596, while Washington and Chicago are tied, with 532. New York figures fifth, with 521, and then come Philadelphia, St. Louis, and Boston, the latter with 391.

Philadelphia, with a number of hard swinging batters, compiled the biggest record in strikeouts, with 517. New York was only one behind. Cleveland and Detroit were the two hardest teams to pitch to, the former leading in the fewest number of strikeouts, with 384, Detroit having only one more.

Detroit batters profited most by being hit 55 times, getting in the way of the ball during the season. Cleveland, closely competing with the Tigers in several departments of the game, was next, with 49. St. Louis had the fewest number of hit batters, with 26. New York profited only to the extent of 34.

BASEBALL HEADS ARE ASSEMBLING

Major and Minor League Club Owners Will Meet in Chicago Next Week

CHICAGO, Dec. 6 (AP)—Next year's baseball season took on a lively aspect today as officials of the major and minor leagues began to assemble for their meetings, which open here next Monday and continue throughout the week. All the baseball officials of the Nation are expected to be here with arrangement of 1924 schedules, exchange of players, and league disputes to enliven the sessions.

The American League meeting, called for Dec. 11, is one day in advance of the joint session of the major leagues called by Commissioner K. M. Landis. Directors of the league are to assemble Dec. 10 to formulate the policy to be followed in the joint meeting.

The schedule for the 1924 season will be among the questions to be considered by the American League owners, B. B. Johnson, president of the league, favors a schedule of 154 games, starting the season about the same date as last year's.

The Pacific Coast League internal fight has been transplanted to Chicago with the appearance of Harry Williams of Los Angeles one of the two who claim to be president of the league. Williams said that his mission was to restore harmony in his organization, and that he believed, if the legality of his election were questioned, the national board of arbitration would uphold the decision of the club owners who elected him.

William McCarthy, the former president, who still lays claims to the office, is said to contend that the Seattle club did not have a vote in the election of a president, and that consequently Williams was without the needed majority to elect.

A. B. NIES SELECTS MYTHICAL ELEVEN

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 6—The All-Intercollegiate soccer football team selected annually by A. B. Nies, soccer coach and instructor at Princeton University, will be composed this fall of three players each from University of Pennsylvania and Haverford College, two each from Yale University and Princeton and one from Cornell University. In selecting the mythical eleven, the Tiger mentor gives the captaincy to Thomas Smart '24, captain of this year's Princeton team and a veteran of three years' standing, and placed him at center halfback because of "his exceptional all-round playing." B. C. Pitrachat '24 is the other Princeton selection and is placed at outside left.

The complete personnel of Coach Nies' team follows: R. H. Ritchie '26, Haverford, outside right; T. H. Atherton Jr. '26, Pennsylvania, inside right; W. E. Lingleback Jr. '25, Pennsylvania, center forward; H. F. Boos '26, Pennsylvania, inside left; B. C. Pitrachat '24, Princeton, outside left; Alvin Hulnick '25, Cornell, right halfback; Thomas Smart '24, Princeton, center halfback; Richard Longstreth '25, Haverford, left halfback; J. M. Fisher Jr. '24, Haverford, right fullback; M. C. Henderson '25, Yale, left fullback; Archibald Douglas '26, Yale, goal.

DALY DEFEATS HOPPE IN EXHIBITION PLAY

NEW YORK, Dec. 6—Emerging from a 20-year retirement, Maurice Daly, former cushion carom champion of the world, last night defeated W. F. Hoppe, world's champion balkline player, in a closely played 12-inning match of his favorite game, 50 to 49.

Hoppe defeated Edouard Horemans, 50 to 47, in 19 innings of red ball play, while A. G. Cutler won a three-cushion match from E. T. Appleby, 15 to 14, in 15 innings.

CALGARY WINS FROM SEATTLE

Fast Exhibition of Hockey in Pacific Coast League Match

PACIFIC COAST HOCKEY ASSOCIATION STANDING

	W	L	T	Pts.
Seattle	4	2	0	8
Victoria	3	2	0	6
Vancouver	2	3	1	5

SEATTLE, Wash., Dec. 6 (Special)—A rough-and-ready sextet from the plains of western Canada—the Calgary Tigers—gave Seattle their second defeat of the season, and the first on the home ice last night by a score of 7 to 5. The former Seattle players were instrumental in the Calgary victory. Wilson and Morris, both of whom have performed for Seattle, started for the visitors.

In the first period of the game, Seattle's fans were treated to the fastest exhibition of hockey that has ever been shown here. Calgary scored first when Morris shot from short center ice. Seattle came back with a brilliant combination play, which Frank Foyston netted on a pass from Gordon Fraser. Archie Briden put Seattle in the lead with another goal, just before the end of the period, and Harris gave Seattle what was thought to be a comfortable lead in the second period, when he took a difficult pass from Walker.

Harry Oliver started the scoring for Calgary, and then Morris tied the score with a beautiful shot. Wilson put the Tigers in the lead on a pass from Oliver. Thirty-five seconds later Wilson scored again on an individual effort, and in less than another minute, assisted by Gardiner, reached the net with his third goal in succession. Briden and Foyston of Seattle worked the same play before another minute elapsed. Seattle and Calgary both scored another goal. No scores were made in the third period and the play was comparatively slow. The summary:

CALGARY		SEATTLE
Anderson	lw	rw, Briden, McFarlane
Morris, Wilson	c	c, Foyston
Craford, Oliver	rw	lw, Walker, Arbour
Dutton	ld	rd, Harris
Gardiner, Benson	rd	ld, Fraser, Fisher-Reid
	g	g, Holmes

Score—Calgary 7, Seattle 5. Goals—Wilson 3, Morris 2, Oliver 2, for Calgary; Briden 2, Foyston, Harris, Fraser for Seattle. Referee—Fred Ion. Time—Three 20m. periods. Calgary awarded penalty shot which was missed.

Columbia Gives Many Insignia

Seventy-Eight Letters Granted to Footballers and Harriers

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 6—At a recent meeting held by the insignia committee of the Columbia University Athletic Association 78 letters were granted to members of the football and cross-country squads. This includes, however, both the freshmen and varsity aggregations. P. D. Haughton's inaugural year as gridiron mentor is marked by the presentation of an unprecedented number of varsity football "C's" and freshman numerals. No less than 30 members of the varsity squad succeeded in earning the cherished letter; while 26 of the class of '27 were made happy by receiving the number indicating their class. In addition to this, five other members of the varsity were given "fCt's," an insignia of lesser merit than the straight "C."

Only five minor sports "C's" were granted for cross-country, the recipients being limited to the men who placed for Columbia in the recent intercollegiate championship meet at Van Cortlandt Park. Manager C. W. Crawford '24 and two others received "cCc's". Eight members of the freshman squad received their class numerals. The awards follow:

Football "C"—Capt. W. F. Koppisch '24, R. J. Kirchmeyer '26, W. L. Krisel '25, A. J. M. Hamon '26, F. S. Hogan '25, C. P. Healy '26, G. A. Jaeger '26, C. B. Sprague '25, G. G. Pease '26, C. J. Echavarria '24, W. G. Heinzelmann '26, W. H. Ferris '25, S. G. Schimetitsch '26, W. E. Jackson '26, M. E. Raphael '26, Morris Walder '24, E. A. Smullen '25, A. H. Schopp '26, C. W. Offerman '26, F. B. Price '26, K. E. Wiberg '26, R. J. Wagner '26, L. H. Shonen '25, C. S. Neale '25, O. S. Manning '26, W. B. Johnson '24, J. F. Van Brocklin '25, J. H. Hardy Jr., '25, W. C. Walker '24, manager.

Football "fCt"—J. R. Callahan Jr. '26, W. G. McCreery '25, J. W. Cunningham '24, M. N. Mound '25, E. M. Bodenbender '24.

Freshman Football "1927" numerals—E. W. Thompson, P. T. Byrne, T. B. Hoy, J. R. Haas, H. T. Case, R. S. Curtiss, C. K. Hamilton, E. W. Biers, G. S. French, O. F. Kelly, E. C. Eiseman, Abraham Schachner, D. E. Johnston, A. B. Adelman, M. R. Salo, C. K. Empringham, E. L. Robbins, E. W. Hanley, C. W. LaCourciere, H. M. Roberts, J. M. Jeffords, E. A. Foley, Meyer Sesit, A. P. Davis, Frank Eisenberg A. W. Richardson.

Minor Sport Cross-Country "C"—Capt. R. F. Moore '24, F. J. Brennan '24B, W. F. Skeats '24, W. F. Schmid '25, D. C. Horton '25.

Minor Sport Cross-Country "cCc"—G. F. Jones '26, J. J. Theobald '25, C. W. Crawford '24, Maanger.

"1925"—F. E. Vilas '25, Manager Freshman Team.

Freshman "1927" Cross-Country Numerals—J. E. Lorch, J. G. Donovan, P. H. Lenahan, J. J. Hawkins, H. S. Sterling, H. E. Nobles, T. E. Jones, E. J. Roche.

CLAYPOOL RE-ELECTED

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Dec. 6 (Special)—R. L. Claypool '25 was re-elected captain of the Purdue University football team at a meeting of the letter men held here last night following a banquet given the Old Gold and Black gridiron squad by the Kiwanis Club of Lafayette. Claypool is a junior in the school of civil engineering and has his home residence in Davenport, Ia. The selection of Claypool was practically unanimous as he was the outstanding candidate of those eligible for the honor of heading the Purdue eleven next season. Announcement was also made of the awarding of 22 major letters and three minor letters to members of the Purdue squad for their services during the past year. The following men were given major letters: P. E. Anderson '26, R. L. Claypool '25, R. A. Bahr '25, J. M. Bolan '26, W. M. Carlson '26, M. L. Gladders '26, H. L. Harmeson '26, D. H. Holmes '26, H. E. Jacobs '26, J. L. Meyer '25, E. L. Ravenscraft '26, G. C. Spradling '26, C. J. Murphy '24, L. L. Stewart '25, M. H. Taube '26, F. J. Wellman '25, B. V. Worth '25, J. L. Prout '25, H. F. Rosborg '26, E. R. Dye '24, J. J. Bosonitz '24, and C. H. Pillman '26. A. E. Borden '24, E. F. Hawkins and P. N. Hoffman '24, manager, were awarded minor insignia.

TUFTS BASKETBALL TOURNEY

MEDFORD, Mass., Dec. 6 (Special)—The fourth annual interscholastic basketball tournament will be held at Tufts College, March 21 and 22. New England high schools are eligible to compete for the Tufts Fletcher Trophy which is now held by the Fitchburg High School, the cup having been won the other two years by the Commercial High School of New Haven and the Brockton High School.

HUESTON WINS TWO GAMES

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 6—Two victories were scored here yesterday by Thomas Hueston of this city, against J. E. McCoy of Richmond, Va., in the United States Pocket Billiard League Championship. Hueston won in the afternoon, 100 to 55, in 23 innings and in the evening, 100 to 44, in 16 innings. High runs were 17 and 16 for the winner and loser, respectively, in the first and 33 to 14 in the second.

Haskell Indians to Play in Washington

Muskogee, Okla., Dec. 6

BELIEVING that the contest would help to combat the "foolish ideas" some Congressmen have as to the characteristics of modern Indians, President Coolidge and Commissioner of Indian Affairs Burke have arranged for a football game next season at Washington between the Haskell Indian Institute and Georgetown University.

This announcement was made here yesterday by Business Manager McDonald of the Indian eleven, while here to arrange for a game next Wednesday with Oklahoma Baptist University of Shawnee.

EASTERN FOOTBALL SCORES

HARVARD	
35-R. I. State	0
6-Middlebury	6
6-Holy Cross	0
0-Dartmouth	16
16-Tufts	0
5-Princeton	0
7-Brown	20
0-Yale	13
75	55

YALE	
53-No. Carolina	0
40-Georgia	0
29-Bucknell	14
21-Brown	0
31-West Point	10
16-Maryland	14
27-Princeton	0
13-Harvard	0
230	38

PRINCETON	
16-Johns Hopk.	7
17-Georgetown	0
2-Notre Dame	25
3-Annapolis	3
35-Swarthmore	6
0-Harvard	5
0-Yale	27
73	73

SPRINGFIELD	
7-Vermont	26
0-Colby	9
0-Lafayette	21
0-Syracuse	44
7-St. Johns	20
2-Lebanon Val.	7
0-Holy Cross	40
16	167

DARTMOUTH	
13-Norwich	0
6-Maine	0
24-Boston	0
27-Vermont	2
16-Harvard	0
7-Cornell	32
16-Brown	14
62-Colby	0
31-Columbia	6
202	54

PENNSYLVANIA	
20-Frank & Mar	0
0-Maryland	3
13-Swarthmore	10
19-Columbia	7
24-Centre	0
6-Pittsburgh	0
6-Lafayette	8
0-Penn. State	21
7-Cornell	14
95	63

SYRACUSE	
33-Hobart	0
61-Wm. & Mary	3
23-Alabama	0
3-Pittsburgh	0
44-Springfield	0
10-Penn. State	0
49-Boston U.	0
7-Colgate	16
7-Nebraska	0
237	19

PITTSBURGH	
21-Bucknell	0
7-Lafayette	0
7-W. Virginia	13
0-Syracuse	3
2-Carnegie T.	7
0-Pennsylvania	6
13-Grove City	3
13-Wash. & Jeff.	6
20-Penn. State	3
83	45

CORNELL	
41-St. Bonavent.	6
84-Susquehanna	0
28-Williams	6
34-Colgate	7
32-Dartmouth	7
35-Columbia	0
52-Johns Hopk.	0
14-Pennsylvania	7
320	33

WASH. & JEFF.	
21-Bethany	0
12-Brown	7
9-Carnegie T.	7
6-Detroit	7
6-Lafayette	6
40-Waynesburg	6
6-Pittsburgh	13
7-West Va.	2
107	35

PENN. STATE	
58-Leb. Valley	0
16-N. C. A. & M.	0
20-Gettysburg	0
21-Annapolis	3
13-West Va.	13
6-Syracuse	10
7-Georgia Tech.	0
21-Pennsylvania	0
3-Pittsburgh	20
159	46

BROWN	
34-Haverford	0
33-Colby	0
7-Wash. & Jeff.	12
20-Boston Univ.	6
0-Yale	21
19-St. Bonavent.	0
14-Dartmouth	16
20-Harvard	7
6-N. H. State	0
6-Lehigh	12
159	71

WEST POINT	
41-Tennessee	0
20-Florida	0
0-Notre Dame	13
28-Alabama P. I.	6
73-Lebanon Val.	0
10-Yale	31
44-Arkansas A. C.	0
20-Bethany	6
0-Annapolis	0
236	56

ANNAPOLIS	
39-Wm. & Mary	10
13-Dickinson	7
27-W. Va. Wesl.	7
3-Penn. State	21
3-Princeton	3
9-Colgate	0
61-St. Xavier	0
0-West Point	0
155	48

COLGATE	
14-Alfred	0
42-Clarkson T.	0
55-Niagara	0
23-Ohio State	23
7-Cornell	34
27-Ohio Wesley.	0
0-Annapolis	9
49-Rochester	0
16-Syracuse	7
233	73

COLUMBIA	
13-Ursinus	0
0-Amherst	0
12-Wesleyan	6
7-Pennsylvania	19
0-Williams	10
9-Middlebury	6
0-Cornell	35
21-N. Y. Univ.	6
6-Dartmouth	31
68	107

AMHERST	
0-Bowdoin	13
0-Columbia	0
0-Union	0
7-Mass. A. C.	3
7-Oberlin	14
12-Wesleyan	10
41-Trinity	12
7-Williams	23
74	75

WILLIAMS	
34-Hamilton	0
20-Ren. P. I.	12
6-Cornell	28
14-Norwich	7
10-Columbia	0
25-Mass. A. C.	0
12-Wesleyan	7
23-Amherst	7
144	61

RUTGERS	
27-Penn. M. A.	0
44-Villanova	0
10-Lehigh	0
7-New York	3
6-Lafayette	6
7-W. Virginia	27
56-Richmond	0
61-Boston Uni.	0
42-Fordham	0
260	36

LAFAYETTE	
20-Muhlenberg	0
0-Pittsburgh	7
33-F. & M.	0
21-Springfield	0
6-Rutgers	6
6-Wash. & Jeff.	6
8-Pennsylvania	6
45-Dayton	0
13-Lehigh	3
152	28

MAINE	
14-R. I. State	0
6-Vermont	7
0-Dartmouth	6
7-Conn. A. C.	0
12-Bates	7
0-Colby	7
28-Bowdoin	6
13-N. Hampshire	0
80	33

BOWDOIN	
13-Amherst	0
0-Wesleyan	13
14-Norwich	0
6-Colby	6
7-Bates	12
6-Maine	28
7-Tufts	3
53	62

COLBY	
19-Wesbrook	0
0-Brown	33
9-Springfield	0
6-Bowdoin	6
7-Maine	0
7-Boston Univ.	18
9-Bates	6
0-Dartmouth	62
57	125

BATES	
0-Wesleyan	12
7-Mass. A. C.	6
6-Tufts	14
7-Maine	12
12-Bowdoin	7
7-Trinity	0
6-Colby	9
0-N. Hampshire	21
45	81

TUFTS	
25-Lowell Tex.	0
14-Conn. Aggies	0
14-Bates	6
14-Wesleyan	6
6-Middlebury	3
0-Harvard	16
3-Bowdoin	7
10-Mass. A. C.	7
86	45

MIDDLEBURY	
21-N. Hampshire	0
7-Union	7
6-Harvard	6
21-Clarkson	14
3-Tufts	6
6-Columbia	9
0-Vermont	13
41-Norwich	0
105	55

LEHIGH FOOTBALL DATES

BETHLEHEM, Pa., Dec. 6—Lehigh's football schedule for 1924 was announced. Princeton, Dickinson and Villanova are the new teams on the schedule. Brown is dropped and Carnegie Tech will be brought back in 1925. The schedule follows: Oct. 4—Gettysburg, at home; 11—Princeton, away; 18—Dickinson, at home; 25—Rutgers, at home. Nov. 1—Muhlenberg, at home; 8—Bucknell, at home (pending); 15—Villanova, at home; 22—Lafayette, at home.

LITTLE TO CHOOSE BETWEEN LEADERS

Yale and Cornell Easily Outdistanced Other Eastern College Football Teams

Followers of college football in the eastern part of the United States are busy figuring out just how the various big teams of that section should be rated, based on the showing made in the season just closed. Owing to a fact that schedules vary greatly in strength and that several of the big teams did not come together, there is always a chance for discussion; but a pretty good idea of the relative strength of the big elevens can be obtained when the results of their games as a whole are taken into consideration.

Two teams stand out prominently above all the rest. They are Yale and Cornell, the only big teams in the east that succeeded in winning all of their games. Each played eight games, Yale running up 230 points against 38 for its opponents, while Cornell ran up the fine total of 320 against 33 for the opposition. Each of these teams has a valid claim to championship honors and they are well entitled to be rated on even terms quite a bit above their nearest rival.

That Syracuse University is not entitled to an equal rating with the other two, is due solely to a defeat at the hands of Colgate University. This game excepted, the Orange had a brilliant season. Its schedule was not as hard as the one faced by Cornell and Yale, but a last-game victory over University of Nebraska, the team which defeated Notre Dame University, brought to a close a season which should easily entitle it to third place in the standing.

Dartmouth, with victories over Harvard, Brown and Columbia, and its lone defeat at the hands of Cornell, has a slight margin in its favor for fourth place, as, while Colgate secured a victory over Syracuse, it was held to a tie as well as defeats at the hands of Cornell and Annapolis.

The two United States academies seem to be most entitled to rank next, and they are just about as even as their 0-to-0 game showed. Both had two hard games during the season, West Point losing to Notre Dame and Yale, and Annapolis losing to Pennsylvania State only and being held to a tie score by Princeton and West Point.

University of Pittsburgh and Washington & Jefferson College come next in that order. Pittsburgh lost games to West Virginia, Syracuse, Carnegie Tech and Pennsylvania in succession, but Coach G. S. Warner finally had his team working in fine shape, and by closing with victories over Washington & Jefferson and Pennsylvania State is well entitled to rank eighth.

Harvard had its most unsatisfactory season in a number of years. The only bright spot for the Crimson was a victory over Princeton, after having been defeated two years in succession by the Tigers, and held to ties the two years before. The Harvard eleven never had a chance to show just what it could do, as it was very slow in developing, and while it gave evidence of becoming a strong machine in the Princeton game, conditions were such when it faced Yale that no line could be had on how much football it had acquired in the last two weeks of practice. Its showing against Princeton would not entitle it to better than tenth place in the standing.

Pennsylvania State College was another team that fell far below form displayed in previous years. Even the presence of such fine players as H. E. Wilson, Capt. F. J. Bedenk, and M. H. Palm could not get the team up among the leaders, and the only two good victories registered by it were over Annapolis and Pennsylvania.

Lafayette had a quite successful season, its one defeat being at the hands of Pittsburgh. Its schedule, however, was not as hard as those of the teams placed above, and the team was held to two tie scores. Rutgers appears to have been the next strongest, with Lehigh University close behind, the schedules of these teams not being very strong ones.

Princeton's fall from the championship of the "Big Three" in the short period of 12 months was not entirely unexpected, but when the season started prospects of the Tigers being well up among the first 10 were fairly bright. The team had a very hard schedule and this undoubtedly had much to do with its showing and its playing would not entitle it to a rating above any of the teams previously mentioned.

SANGES TO MEET MAJ. ILIN FOR U. S. TITLE

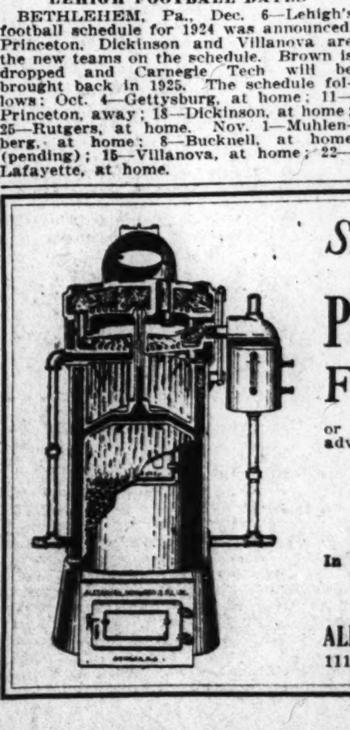
SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 6—Gracinto Sanges, who recently defeated Louis Senac in New York for the fencing championship of the United States, has accepted a challenge to meet Major Ilin here Dec. 13.

Sanges recently came to the United States from Italy, while Major-General Ilin, who fought with the Tsar's troops until the downfall of his Government, came to San Francisco from Honolulu after he had been cast about for many months in Oriental seas as a member of Admiral Stark's expedition.

Members of the Italian and Russian colonies of San Francisco, headed by their respective consuls, are supporting the match, which they predict will revive professional fencing as a sport in the United States.

REISELT AND LAYTON DIVIDE

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 6 (Special)—By breaking even in the two United States National Championship Three-Cushion Billiard League matches played here yesterday with J. M. Layton of St. Louis, Otto Reiselt, representing Philadelphia, retained his second-place honors. Reiselt was defeated in the afternoon match, 50 to 45, when the western player staged a rally in the closing innings. Layton went out in 58 innings. At night Reiselt was in better form and won, 50 to 44, in 42 innings. Each player had a high run of seven. This match was punctuated with many brilliant shots.



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FOR economy and comfort heat your home with a Percoplate Boiler. Warms your rooms almost immediately—actually without waste of fuel or time. Note these other Percoplate advantages:

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Plans Being Made to Outstrip the Golf Season Just Closed

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 6—Plans to outstrip, in 1924, the record golf season just closed will be laid Saturday night at the annual meeting of the Western Golf Association, comprised of more than 400 golf clubs scattered throughout the United States south of the Ohio River and west from Pittsburgh, as far as Hawaii. All officers are to be re-elected, including President C. O. Pfeil of Memphis, Secretary J. W. Busch, and Treasurer A. C. Allen of Chicago.

The tournaments held in 1923 outshone any previous events, and member clubs increased more rapidly than ever before, especially in the south.

While many golfers have for several years demanded that the controlling bodies of golf coalesce and reorganize on a really national basis and thus be in a position to induce St. Andrews to modernize and simplify the rules, no scheme has yet been announced for perfecting such a plan. Rumors have been extant for some time, however, that some attempt might be made at the annual meeting this year to start a revamping of golf control in America.

Whether any action toward such a movement will be taken Saturday night will likely be decided at a meeting of the executive committee of the W. G. A., after President Pfeil arrives in Chicago tomorrow.

LEADERS TO MEET IN 18.1 BILLIARDS

J. A. Clinton Jr. Faces E. W. Gardner in Big Game at Newark Today

Player	W.	L.	High run	High average
J. A. Clinton Jr.	2	0	32	7 26-32
E. W. Gardner	2	1	48	5 35-42
F. S. Appleby	1	1	38	10
E. T. Appleby	1	1	31	5 20-46
J. Klinger	1	2	48	5 40-42
Dr. R. M. Roscow	0	2	41	6 9-31

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 6—Three more matches are scheduled for today in the first amateur 18.1 balkline billiard championship tournament here and chief interest is centered in the one between J. A. Clinton Jr., the present undefeated leader, and E. W. Gardner, who is second with 2 victories and 1 defeat to his credit. The other matches will bring F. S. Appleby against Jacob Klinger and E. T. Appleby against Dr. R. M. Roscow.

Gardner met F. S. Appleby yesterday and the match was a splendid exhibition of billiards, with Gardner winning 250 to 245. The great skill of the latter at single cushions and his ability to solve the safety of his opponent made it possible for him to win, with an average of 5 25-45 and high runs of 48, 26 and 19. Appleby had an average of 5 25-44, with top runs of 37, 24 and 19. The match by innings:

E. W. Gardner—1 0 4 8 2 2 3 2 3 2 3 0 8 3 2 9 6 0 0 0 18 7 48 7 19 1 0 0 12 0 3 1 0 0 26 3 11 2 9 2 11 0 0 3 9—250. Average—5 25-45. High Runs—48, 26 and 19.

F. S. Appleby—2 0 10 5 19 5 24 10 19 1 2 0 18 10 5 2 37 0 1 0 1 3 8 15 0 4 0 3 0 0 0 11 0 1 1 0 0 9 8 0 0 4 3 4—245. Average—5 25-44. High Runs—37, 24 and 19. Referee—Louis Crane.

Edgar T. Appleby, the international champion, was defeated by Klinger yesterday, by 250 points to 202. Klinger played an uphill game to complete his string, with an average of 5 40-42, and high runs of 40, 21, and 21, although Appleby held the front position seven times in the score. The match by innings:

Jacob Klinger—1 6 0 4 0 1 1 0 8 4 6 40 0 3 0 1 3 19 0 17 17 3 4 0 0 1 4 1 16 2 9 0 11 21 7 7 1 1 5 0 20 6—250. Average—5 40-42. High Runs—40, 21. 20.

E. T. Appleby—1 3 1 0 4 12 1 5 31 6 0 0 3 1 9 30 10 0 0 1 19 0 0 0 3 1 1 3 8 21 10 0 14 9 0 0 0 0 3 2 0—202. Average—4 38-41. High Runs—31, 30, 21. Referee—Louis Crane.

Clinton won the other match by defeating Dr. Roscow, 250 to 195. The winner's average was 7 26-32 and his best run 32. Dr. Roscow made a run of 41. The match by innings:

J. A. Clinton Jr.—1 9 8 13 0 19 0 3 1 3 27 3 2 4 2 27 4 7 32 6 6 10 4 1 8 18 0 0 0 1 10 22—250. Aver.—7 26-32. High runs—32, 27 and 27.

Dr. R. M. Roscow—24 0 12 15 2 1 19 2 1 8 1 3 0 2 6 0 11 41 2 8 2 0 2 4 4 0 0 7 4 4 10—195. Aver.—6 9-31. High runs—41, 42 and 19. Referee—Louis Crane.

NEBRASKA ELECTS WEIR

LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 6 (Special)—E. E. Weir '26, tackle on the University of Nebraska football eleven during the season just closed, was elected captain of the team for 1924, at a meeting of the team, held yesterday. Weir played wonderful football this season, and has been described by Coach H. F. Schulte, line coach of the football team, as the greatest offensive tackle he has ever seen. He takes the place of R. E. Dewitz, who was declared ineligible after being elected captain for 1924. P. B. Zimmerman '25 was elected captain of the 1924 cross-country team.

NAVY RECEIVES PERMISSION

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Dec. 6 — Rear-Admiral H. B. Wilson, superintendent of the United States Naval Academy, yesterday gave his assent to the trip by the Midshipmen eleven to Pasadena, Cal., New Year's Day for a post-season game with the University of Washington. The entire journey will consume about two weeks. The party will leave Annapolis Christmas Day and is due at Pasadena Dec. 30. Leaving Pasadena Jan. 2, they will arrive at Annapolis five days later.

HOCKEY RECOGNIZED AT COLBY

WATERVILLE, Me., Dec. 6—Hockey and relay candidates were called out yesterday at Colby College to begin training for the winter months. Colby will be officially represented on the ice this winter for the first time, the game having passed the Athletic Association as a minor sport. A fine hockey rink and a board track have been completed.

TEN TEAMS STILL TIED

NEW YORK, Dec. 6—Ten teams had pedaled 1484 miles and five laps today at noon, the end of the eighty-fourth hour of the six-day international bicycle race. DeWolfe and Stockelynch were a lap behind the field and the teams of Nefatti-Chardon and Verri-Assini, three laps behind. The record for 84 hours is 1671 miles and three laps.

SUGANUMA ACCEPTS CHALLENGE

NEW YORK, Dec. 6—Tado Suganuma, United States junior 18.2 balkline billiard champion, has accepted the challenge of Jean Bruno of Austria for a 1600-point match to be played in four blocks of 400 points each. The champion indicated his preference to hold the match in New York between Dec. 15 and Jan. 1.

SPEEDWAY TO BE REBUILT

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 6—Ascot Speedway, nationally known years ago for dirt-track automobile racing, is to be rebuilt at once and prizes large enough to attract the best racing talent are to be offered, it was announced here by G. R. Bentel. The new speedway is to be five-eighths of a mile long.

ARGENTINA'S ROWING PLANS

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Dec. 6—Argentine oarsmen will take part in the Olympic games in France next year, the result of a resolution approved at a meeting of the Argentine Rowers' Association. It was also decided that Argentina should be represented in competition at the Henley Regatta next summer.

McGRAW ELECTED CAPTAIN

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6—Rea McGraw of Buffalo yesterday was elected captain of the 1924 University of Pennsylvania football team. He is a junior, and has been a member of the varsity squad two years, playing mostly at halfback. McGraw also played this year on the varsity baseball team.

BOWDOIN COACH APPOINTED

BRUNSWICK, Me., Dec. 6—J. J. Magee, coach of the Bowdoin College track team, has just received from Col. R. M. Thompson of the American Olympic Committee notification of his appointment as a member of the American Olympic track and field election committee.

Southern California Has Two-Sport Rule

Los Angeles, Dec. 6

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA students will be allowed to compete in only two sports a year, according to a new ruling by the athletic board of that institution. The ruling was made in the belief that too much attention to athletics is not conducive to a high scholastic standard.

Surprise Is Caused Over Invitations

Rice Not Included in Olympic Hockey Team Invites

The announcement of the players who have been selected by the United States Amateur Hockey Association to represent this country in the Olympic hockey matches has caused Boston followers of the sport to think that a mistake has been made. In an interview with T. J. Kanaly, eastern representative of the United States Amateur Hockey Association and technically in charge of the Boston Athletic Association team, it was said that an invitation to E. F. Enwright of the B. A. A. must surely be a mistake, for it has been known for some time that he would be unable to cross the water.

Kanaly some time ago obtained and filled out fully Olympic blanks for five B. A. A. men, and sent them on to Pittsburgh. It was also ascertained before sending them that the men would be able to go. The names sent were G. P. Geran, A. A. Lacroix, Irving Small, J. J. McCarthy and W. W. Rice. No blank was sent for Enwright.

In this morning's news, from Pittsburgh, no mention was made of Rice and this has caused confusion in local circles for it was expected that his name would appear with the others invited.

Mention of Frank Storey, substitute goal tender of the B. A. A., as being invited to go is also believed to be a mistake, for it has been understood for some time that Storey could not make arrangements to go over. Reports have it that F. X. Goheen, St. Paul wingman, invited to go will remain in this country, although it is believed that C. J. Abel, St. Paul defense man, will go.

Many are under the impression that assembling the team as late as Dec. 30 and particularly in choosing Boston as headquarters is inadvisable for at that time the only place available, the Boston Arena, is pretty well crowded with fixtures that will give the team little opportunity for either practice or actual contest. The men who are going to Europe should have more time to familiarize themselves with the peculiarities in each others' play to complete perfection in team work. The team should have three weeks, it is believed, to practice and present a team that will do justice to United States Amateur hockey.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Dec. 6 — Members of the hockey team to represent the United States in the Olympic Games were announced last night by R. D. Schooley, secretary-treasurer of the United States Amateur Hockey Association, under the jurisdiction of which the team will play.

Players who have been invited to accept a place on the team are. A. A. Lacroix, Boston; Frank Story, Boston; J. A. Anderson, Duluth; Irving Small, Boston; C. J. Abel, St. Paul; G. P. Geran, Boston; F. X. Goheen, St. Paul; E. F. Enright, Boston; J. J. McCarthy, Boston; Holeman, Cleveland; G. B. Olson, Duluth; Victor Jardiens, Eveleth.

R. L. Bonney, crack goal tender of the Pittsburgh sextet, was originally included, but declined the invitation for business reasons.

The squad will assemble in Boston, Dec. 30, Mr. Schooley said, for a series of practice games. On Jan. 9 the team will sail for Europe, with W. S. Haddock of Pittsburgh in charge.

MARYLAND DATE DEFINITE

NEW HAVEN, Dec. 6—It was announced last night by the Yale University football management that the University of Maryland has definitely accepted Yale's offer for a football game in the Bowl Nov. 8 next. When the Yale schedule was announced nearly two weeks ago the November date with Maryland was tentative, but last night word was received by Manager J. J. F. Burns Jr., of the acceptance of the date.

Two Overseas Golfing Stars to Play in U. S.

Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 6

A. G. HAVERS, British open golf champion, and James Ockenden, French open champion, will arrive in Southern California Jan. 10, and two days later will meet W. T. Hunter, former British amateur champion, and George von Elm, former trans-Mississippi amateur champion, in a challenge match.

Havers and Okenden also will enter in the California open golf championship tournament, to be played Jan. 12.

Classified Advertisements

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MODERN residence near Biloxi, Mississippi, situated on highway and trolley line connecting Biloxi and Gulfport, fronting Gulf of Mexico; 12 rooms, 3 baths; four acres with bearing pecans and oranges; private artesian well, gas; electricity and telephone; good schools and two golf courses near-by; excellent fishing and bathing; price reasonable. For particulars, address P. O. Box 204, Biloxi, Miss.

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160 acres with general store, hotel, big barn, equipped with electric lighting plant, cream station, garage and other buildings, for $10,000, located 17 miles from county seat in a good territory. For particulars write H. C. RUENHOLL, Elbon, South Dakota.

PHILADELPHIA—Penfield, 4 minutes from 69th Street terminal, new houses, 6 rooms and bath, all modern improvements; lots 50 by 125 feet; prices moderate. GEORGE TATUM, Builder. 729 Lawson Ave., Penfield, Philadelphia, Pa. Phone Llanarch 713.

FRESNO, Cal.—For sale, modern six-room bungalow, 2 bedrooms, large sleeping porch with shower, living, dining, kitchen, breakfast nook, 2 laundry trays, garage, etc.; near Olive car, 1278 Safford Ave. Address, Owner, P. O. Box 327, Santa Barbara.

LOS ANGELES—For fine homes and income property see or write W. C. SANBORN REALTY CO., 241 N. Larchmont Blvd., Los Angeles, California. (We are here to serve.) Tel. 438-329.

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HOUSES AND APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON — Furnished and unfurnished apartments in high-class houses, one facing Fenway, one on Newbury Street. Apply Janitor or Tel. Kenmore 1982 after 6 p. m. 51 Audubon Road or 282 Newbury Street.

CHICAGO—Rogers Park-Farwell Avenue at the lake—Six rooms, two baths, sun parlor, sleeping parlor, in a high-grade six-apartment building, $200 a month; will decorate to suit. Telephone Rogers Park 2205 or Dearborn 8145.

CHICAGO—New, strictly modern, six-room apartment; reasonable; hot water heater. Telephone Irving 0568.

FOR RENT

Lakewood, Ohio, 5 rooms and bath, upstairs; garage. 1337 Andrews Ave. L'k'w'd 5575-W.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Strictly modern, attractively furnished apartment; combination living room and dining room, kitchenette, bedroom, bath; one minute to train service. 420 W. Chelten Ave. Phone Germantown 0165.

HOUSES & APARTMENTS WANTED

BOSTON—Wanted, small housekeeping apartment, in home of Christian Scientists preferred. Box G-104, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

TO LET—FURNISHED

BOSTON—Unusually attractive, furnished 2-room apartment in the Fenway to sublet for the winter months. Box E-114, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Will share beautifully furnished, well heated 5-room apartment near Euclid; business woman or teacher; every convenience; very reasonable. Garfield 109-W, evenings.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Furnished room on Linwood between 70th and 71st Streets, for one or two ladies. Randolph 5661-R.

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—New, beautifully furnished apartments; single; double; one single room; tile bath and sinks; radio; sun parlors; near church; Wilshire District. ALBIN APTS., 1030 So. Arapahoe St. Tel. 51324.

NEW YORK CITY—1 or 2 rooms, bath, permanent; business people; 1 room $90; central. Box 032, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 East 40th Street, New York City.

NEW YORK CITY, 357 W. 118 St.—Five pleasant housekeeping rooms; elevator apartment; or two large independent rooms; furnished. MASON.

OFFICES TO LET

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Practitioner's office, part time. Box B-28, The Christian Science Monitor, 512 Bulkley Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner's office, 842 Aeolian Hall, available 3 afternoons, 2 evenings a week. Tel. Riverside 3349.

N. Y. C., Fisk Bldg., 250 West 57th St., Room 426—Practitioner's office, half days, and evenings. Phone 2963 Circle.

NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner's office, furnished. 342 Madison Ave. Phone Murray Hill 10482.

STORE SPACE

CHICAGO, ILL.—Party having first floor millinery shop on Michigan Ave. would rent space to desirable party for high class ready to wear or exclusive sport apparel. Box F-105, The Christian Science Monitor, 1458 McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

SPACE TO RENT in Woman's Specialty Shop in Back Bay, Boston. References exchanged. Tel. Back Bay 6558.

SYRACUSE WANTS WAIVERS

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Dec. 6—The Syracuse International Baseball Club has asked waivers on Walter Keating, shortstop, and John McCarthy, first baseman. Several younger members of last year's team are also said to be on the trading list.

LOMBARD ELECTS LAMB

GALESBURG, Ill., Dec. 6—Roy Lamb, of Lincoln, Neb., quarterback on the Lombard football team, has been chosen captain for next year. Lamb scored 90 points.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Achievements of Finnish Republic

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

On Dec. 6 the Finnish Republic celebrates its sixth anniversary as an independent Nation. In the fiscal year just ended (October) Finland was one of the few countries of Europe to have a balanced budget. It met all its financial obligations, had a substantial surplus and began regular payments on its debt to the United States.

During the first six months of the current year 1160 vessels aggregating 687,992 tons left Finland with cargoes. Of this number 331 vessels of 100,856 tons were Finnish, a percentage of 17.5 for Finnish tonnage engaged in carrying home products to foreign markets.

Finland may look with pardonable pride not only on its economic achievements but also on the way it has solved its after-war problems with the Child Welfare League, co-operative societies and, above all, the "Folkhogskola," a school based on the home, hallowed by the church, a trinity such "that the lowliest laborer molded by their influences should become a worthy member of a community of free men." Surely this appreciation of cultural values, with the realization of the home ties, should be regarded as one of the finest guarantees of the future of the Nation.

MRS. NEIL BOSTWICK.
185 Joralemon Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Regarding the Fur Business

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

I wish to thank you for your editorial of Nov. 24 regarding the fur business. Nearly 60 years ago I settled in the west, on the Blue River. The country was at the time new and full of all kinds of game, the river of beavers, and the prairie of quail and prairie chickens. Today everything is completely cleaned out. I can talk from the book and say that the trapping business is far ahead of all other forms of cruelty practiced in this country.

I would like to believe that the price of fur has fallen off from humane reasons, but I am afraid not, as the commands of the ladies rule the trade. I hope the few who are protesting will have many imitators. It seems strange to me that the humane societies seem to ignore this outrageous cruelty. The men who trap are the cruelest of any community, and cannot be vilified, no matter what is said. I hope you will say more about the matter.

J. L. STEPHENS.
Burlington, Vt.

Shipping and Handling Fowl

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

The fearlessness and faithfulness shown by The Christian Science Monitor in exposing the wrongs done to innocent creatures in the name of commercialism cause me once more to express my sincere gratitude for the great good that your efforts are effecting in your persistent intentions to bring before the world the wrongs done to helpless animals.

I have read all of these articles, and they have deeply interested me, for they have touched a very responsive chord in my thought.

Your editorial, "The Falling Fur Market" in the Monitor of Nov. 24, brings to my mind another instance that I wish you would look into and expose its cruelties. It is the manner of shipping and handling live fowl. These poor creatures are certainly subjected to much abuse. The crates, oftentimes, are so low that they are unable to even stand. There are so many put into crates that they cannot move. They get but little food or water and in putting them into the crates and taking them out they are handled abusively, at times, and the crates are thrown around most carelessly.

FRANK PREBLE.
53 Lincoln Avenue, Marblehead, Mass.

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BERKELEY, Calif., 220 Bancroft Way—Unfurnished, single and inside; beautiful view; handy to cars and San Francisco trains.

BROOKLINE, 1674 Beacon St., opposite Winthrop Road—Sunny front chamber, second floor; garage space. Tel. Brookline 8064-M.

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BRIGHTON, Mass., Commonwealth Ave.—large front room; kitchen privileges; nominal rent; business woman preferred. Box D-118, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BROOKLYN, 722 Westminster Road—Desirable room, private family, suitable one or two, near subway express station; breakfast optional, Mansfield 1557-W before 10 a. m.

CHICAGO—Large, unusually attractive room with board in private family; home comforts and privileges for couple or business woman; will also give care to elderly lady if desired. Tel. Drexel 2046.

CHICAGO, 4939 Grand Blvd., 2nd.—Quiet and harmonious home particularly suited for those desiring rest; excellent transportation; references exchanged. Tel. Kenwood 2254.

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CHICAGO—Large, light room, modern, adjoining bath; reasonable; North Side; near church; excellent transportation; 2 blocks east of Clark St. 3646 Wilton Ave.

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CHICAGO, 1345 Thorndale Ave., 2nd—Large front room; private family; $8. Telephone Edgewater 3045.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, 1531 E. 78th St., off Wade Park Avenue—Room in private family; garage. Phone Randolph 8388.

DETROIT business woman wishes couple or one to share her new attractive apartment, Euclid, near Hamilton. Phone Northway 5209-J.

NEW YORK CITY—Private home; large, corner bed-room, bath, living room if desired; ladies or couple; central location. Box S-66, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., N. Y. C.

NEW YORK CITY, 318 W. 51st St., near Times Sq., Apt. 6-W—Two large adjoining outside rooms; private apt.; congenial atmosphere; all conveniences. Phone Circle 6030.

N. Y. C., 127 W. 88th—Large, sunny room in private home, running water; suitable for studio, couple, or single; attractively furnished; references; reasonable. Schuyler 10097.

N. Y. C., 789 West End Ave. (90th)—Two nicely furnished light airy rooms adjoining bath; no other roomers; $7-$10; gentlemen. Apply doorman evenings.

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NEW YORK, 93rd St., 103 West—Two connecting sunny rooms; furnished; all conveniences; business people. CARTER, Riverside 5980

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N. Y. C., 564 W. 160 St., Apt. 53—Beautiful room overlooking Broadway, single or double, elevator, electricity. Billings 1030.

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AUTOMOBILES

FOR SALE in Los Angeles, Calif., early 1918 Hudson Sedan, just overhauled; in excellent condition; good tires. OWNER, 844 Crenshaw Blvd. Phone 75369, Los Angeles, Calif.

FOR SALE—Chandler Sedan, 7 passenger; excellent condition; late 1918 model; very cheap. 127 W. 88th St., N. Y. C. Schuyler 10097.

1923 CHANDLER SEDAN for sale; Pike's Peak motor, low mileage; private owner. Waltham (Mass.) 1555-W.

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EXPERIENCED shopper of personal gifts, housefurnishings, linens, food, etc., out-of-town orders receive immediate attention. Service secured through Box O-36, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

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FOR SALE or lease on royalty U. S. patent, improvement in doors and window screens; metal moulding of cheap construction, rewireable for wooden frame screens. Box G-133, The Christian Science Monitor, 200 Merchants Nat'l Bank Bldg., San Francisco, Calif.

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Advertising Young Man
To Have Interest in Firm

This is an opportunity of such character seldom open. It will place the right young man in a growing advertising agency located in Middle West city of approximately million population, handling newspaper, magazine, trade paper and direct advertising, both local and national. The man we want should have either the highest grade experience or is equipped to learn the business thoroughly. He can obtain a substantial interest under very harmonious conditions for less than $2000. (All members of this organization must be stock holders.) Must be willing to go to work at once. Salary in proportion to ability and experience. Give age, experience, education, religion, and references. Box G-102, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Country club manager or steward wanted to manage Country Club situated seventeen miles from Little Rock on paved road; club mainly devoted to fishing, swimming, boating, tennis, etc.; modern building and equipment, pleasant surroundings; in replying, please give references and experience. Address applications to Lakeside Country Club 816 Boyle Building, Little Rock, Arkansas.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Advertising office of daily newspaper requires experienced stenographer-bookkeeper; Christian Scientist preferred. Box B-32, The Christian Science Monitor, 512 Bulkley Building.

WANTED—Bookkeeper for F. E. Earle Company; permanent position; applicant must be hard-working, capable and experienced; state age, experience, qualifications, references and salary; answers will be treated confidentially. Applications must be made by mail to P. O. Box 804, New Bedford, Mass.

WANTED—Governess or nursery governess for a little girl 6½ years, must understand physical care; willing to travel; apply, stating ability, salary and references to MRS. A. M. McCREA, Brunswick Hall Plantation, Lawrenceville, Va

NEW YORK—Wanted, in suburbs, refined woman, at moderate salary, to share in care of 3 children and attend to plain sewing. Box M-38, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

BOSTON—Wanted, competent stenographer and typist; college girl preferred; afternoons and Saturday mornings; $15.00. Apply 4-6 p. m., Room 450, 73 Tremont St.

LEXINGTON, MASS.—Wanted, Protestant general housework maid, 3 adults, 2 school children in family; no washing. Telephone Lexington 0788.

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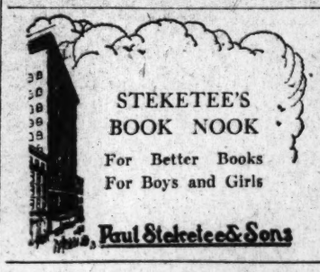
MICHIGAN

Flint (Continued)

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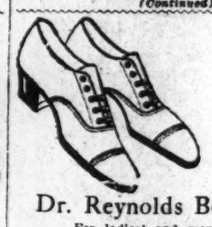
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EDUCATIONAL

Junior High Schools and the Shorter Elementary Course

Chicago, Ill.
Special Correspondence

THE age in which we live has accustomed us to rapidly changing boundaries and frontiers. The traditional eight grades of elementary school, followed by high school, may soon be a thing of the past.

In the new day of education that is dawning in many cities and towns, the elementary school ends with the sixth or seventh grade (usually the former), and the secondary school which follows is generally sub-divided into two divisions known as junior high school and senior high school. Sometimes the first two years comprise the "junior high," but most frequently the plan adopted is the 6-3-3, which means six years of elementary, three years of junior high, and three years of senior high school. This junior high school movement, which within a decade has grown by leaps and bounds, is one of the present-day efforts to liberate the public school from traditions that limit its usefulness, by allowing it to function more freely to meet the varied individual needs of adolescents in the upper grammar grades.

"The junior high school movement," says Dr. Charles Hubbard Judd, principal of the School of Education of the University of Chicago, "is here to say." It is undoubtedly the model on which most schools will be regraded in the near future. It has many distinct advantages over the old division into eight grades of elementary school and four of high school. Here in the School of Education we gave up the eighth grade seven or eight years ago, and about three years ago we gave up the seventh. We now have six grades of elementary school, and our courses have been so readjusted that our students reach the university level at the end of 11 years of school instead of 12, as was formerly the case. The results have been very satisfactory.

Started in 1909

"The introduction of the junior high school first assumed the proportions of a movement about 1909. Since that time they have multiplied throughout the United States in phenomenal manner. The places in which they have been established vary in population from towns of several hundred inhabitants to very large cities. The outstanding city of the north in this regard is Kansas City, Mo., which early had the vision to institute the seven-year elementary school throughout the public school system.

"The south, which has not often been in the vanguard as regards education, has found its former backwardness an advantage in this instance. That section of the country did not have public school education until after the Civil War. Then it was too poor to establish very good schools, as its elementary school had only seven grades. Thus we find the junior high school movement in full swing in Alabama, the Carolinas, Louisiana, Texas, Virginia,—and, in part, in Georgia and Tennessee."

Dr. Judd points out that there is a genuine historical basis for the junior high school. "Prior to 1840 or '50," he says, "we had in this country the ungraded district school, designed for 'children up to the age of 21.' About 1850, the state departments of education came into existence and resulted in the establishment of grade schools which provided eight years of elementary education. These were schools for the common people, and were known as 'the common school.' Only rudimentary subjects were taught in them. Children of the privileged classes who could afford higher education were sent to private schools and academies.

The Public High School

"About 1870 the public high school began to develop, entirely separate from the 'common school.' In it were taught more advanced, departmental subjects, such as Latin, foreign languages and higher mathematics. In Europe these had always been taught at an earlier stage in the child's education. With the establishment of public high schools in the United States, the elementary school definitely took its place as preliminary to high school education. This again was in contrast to Europe, where public high school education still has not become general, and, therefore, their elementary schools are not expected to lead to high school.

"During the past 50 years, the American elementary school has been steadily expanding. Its term has been lengthened, both as to hours of school per day, and the number of days per year that it is in session. With this expansion it has for many years now, finished the teaching of the rudiments of education long before the eighth grade is completed. It is inevitable, that with the seventh and eighth grades thus cut off from the elementary curriculum, they should be joined on to the high school, where they logically belong, as the junior high school."

In the Backwoods of Lookout Mountain—The First Master School

Birmingham, Ala.
Special Correspondence

IF ALL authors were as enthusiastic over making the good in their stories come true as is Milford W. Howard, the author of "Peggy Ware," the outgrowth of the benefit from the fiction writers of the day would be enormous.

Filled with the conviction that the children of the Southern Appalachian mountains were not getting a fair deal in the educational line, Mr. Howard wrote this book and put into it the lives of the people of Lookout Mountain, Alabama's densest backwoods section. In collecting his material Mr. Howard was so impressed with the need for education in that section of the country that he determined to start a school in order to give the children there an opportunity equal to that of any children in the State.

The result of his determination was the first of the Master Schools, which now promise to dot the mountainous section of this country. The people of this section, which extends from the southern boundary of Pennsylvania to the northern mountainous sections of Georgia and Alabama, retain the speech, manners, customs and moral fortitude of the pure English speaking races from which they came. The march of industrialism has passed them by, leaving them untouched in their mountain fastnesses.

Most of those who are past 50 cannot read, and many grown men and women do not even "know their letters." To thousands of them a locomotive is unknown. There are two million of these people, untold raw wealth of American citizenship, in this mountainous section of the country.

The plan of the Master Schools is to bring secondary education, and eventually the university, to these people in their own surroundings in order to keep them in the land of their birth and help them develop their own country and make it a telling factor in the life of the Nation as a whole. And this is the work that Mr. Howard has begun. The experiences of Mr. Howard's childhood were really the inspiration for his book and his life work, as he calls the Master Schools.

His early home was in the swamps of Arkansas, far from civilization. When 10 years old he visited a settlement and overheard two lawyers arguing a court case. He was so inspired that he at once began studying. He was admitted to the bar at 19, and finally climbed to a seat in Congress.

After his career in Congress had terminated he returned to Alabama and practiced law until four years ago, when he tired of the work and went to California to make his home. It was here that he wrote "Peggy Ware," the inspiration of the Master Schools. Later he turned out "The Bishop of the Ozarks," which has been filmed. It was just after the second book had been filmed, with the author in the title rôle, that he decided to return to Alabama and establish the schools. He enlisted as his assistant his cousin, Vivian Harper of Brunswick, Ga., and together they came back to Lookout Mountain to begin their work. Their plans were extensive, inspired by the heroine of "Peggy Ware," who established 100 schools in this mountainous country.

After Mr. Howard and Miss Harper had come back to Lookout Mountain and secured a tract of land on which to locate the school, the next thing was to enlist the interest of the people themselves, for they had shown a disposition to distrust the intentions of the outsiders who had come to "show off" and try to make the "young uns think their folks warn't as good as could be had."

Adjoining the property of Master Schools is the farm of Miles Bailey, his wife, Paralee, and their six children. The Baileys have lived on the soil for generations, wresting their existence from it by the hardest labor. Miles is a genius at mechanics and has constructed a sawmill, using the trees round about for material.

These children have wanted an education more than they ever wanted anything, and it was through their efforts that the Master Schools secured the co-operation of the sawmill in building the schoolhouse.

With a right good will they cut and saw the logs that are to go into the building of the house. The two tiniest girls pull the rake that removes the sawdust, while mother takes charge of the plank as it comes from the saw, and Rose, aged 17, "offbears" the plank and stacks it in the mill yard, while May, aged 15, "totes" the "slabs" for the building and equipping Mr. Howard has dedicated his personal fortune.

Seven hundred and fifty acres have been dedicated to the first school. This land will be cleared and brought under cultivation as quickly as possible. The school children will raise their own supplies and a surplus which will be sold in the near-by towns or put up and sent to market.

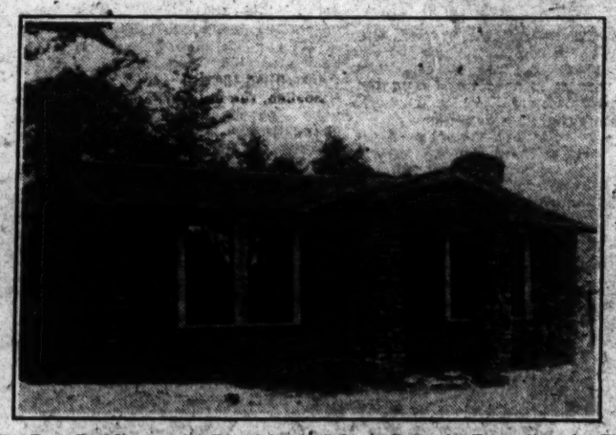
Thus it will be seen that the boys and girls who are attending school in this institution will not be removed from their native environment but will be taught better methods of living in what is to them the normal way. The school curriculum will prepare the pupils for A grade colleges, giving all branches of academic work as well as the practical and industrial instruction.

In the 100 community center schools which will be established in connection with the central schools, the grammar grades will be taught and the children who wish to continue their education will be transferred to the central school as boarding pupils. The community center schools will sustain no boarding departments but will have night classes for adults.

The last unit of this vision of education for the children of the mountains is the university, which will be built at the central school on Lookout Mountain. This university will be run on the same basis as the other Master Schools and will be sustained by the work of the students themselves. It will be composed of working men and women, who have earned the privilege of attending, and are paying their way with their labor and supporting the school. The plan of these schools is to prepare the girls and boys for their lives in the country, and return them to their communities as torch bearers of a new age and community builders for a newer and a better civilization.



Every One in the Family Had a Part in Preparing Lumber for First Master School Building



The First Building of the First Master School, Recently Erected as the First of a Chain of Institutions Planned for the Mountainous Section of Alabama and Other Southern States

Swiss Coeducation Promoting Democracy

London, England
Special Correspondence

ONE of the salient characteristics of the Swiss is the freedom and simplicity of intercourse between the sexes; and this though there is no political equality, for women have not yet been given even the municipal franchise.

Two English visitors who were recently in the Swiss highlands, found themselves asking one another what was the foundation of all this. They noticed that the femme de chambre and the garçon did their work in full comradeship. In their walks abroad the two observers saw boys and girls enjoying their leisure in each other's company, the couples showing a delightful simplicity and an absence of restraint which never degenerated into undue familiarity. This chivalrous bearing might not have struck American visitors in the same degree, accustomed as they are to the liberty between young people which is so natural and spontaneous. However, to these English inquirers it became a problem for investigation.

They found a brochure on "Switzerland and Her Schools," published by the Swiss Tourist Information Office, and from its pages they tried to ascertain how far education might be responsible.

What about the primary school? It was learned that this is an institution under the direction of each canton, but subsidized by the Swiss Confederation as a whole, so that liberty of initiative offers itself, while a certain unity of procedure is guaranteed. This is an important point, but not the kernel of the matter, which lies in the fact that the primary school has been made compulsory on all up to the age of 14. "From the child of the towns," says the pamphlet, "to the shepherd boy who, during the summer, wanders from one mountain slope to the other with his cattle, all receive this first educational benefit." Moreover, it is the rule for boys and girls to receive it together in the same school.

Information was received from another source, namely, the head waiter of one of the hotels, a man keenly interested in education. He possessed a library of 400 or 500 volumes in his own home, had been through the Swiss secondary schools and spoke four or five languages. According to him every one, rich or poor, had to sit on the same school benches, but only between the ages of six and ten. When that period of four years was satisfactorily completed, the young people could enter the secondary school instead of finishing the primary course. Now the secondary schools do not belong to the Swiss Confederation system, but are under the supervision of each canton. Consequently there is greater divergence in their character; many of them are for boys or girls only, though the tendency in the progressive cantons is to bring the sexes together as in the primary schools. It also has to be taken into account that there are private secondary schools which provide for many pupils, and thus introduce other distinctions due to wealth or to the religious tenets of those who have founded such institutions.

It comes to this then, that the democratic basis of teaching in Switzerland is contained in the four years from six to ten. There appears to be no possibility of any child escaping from the general system through attendance at a private school during these early years when the impressions formed are most vivid and enduring.

Such was the conclusion that the two observers arrived at and they felt they had touched bed-rock when they reached this point.

The Observatory

THE common tendency, in discussions of international affairs, to stress political and economic rather than social conditions, has served to throw into obscurity the very real and concrete educational progress which the Republic of Mexico has been lately making. Here is a country which for years and years was torn by dissension and in which revolution succeeded revolution with almost unparalleled rapidity. Yet the moment that country found itself with a government it could trust, it proceeded to devote no inconsiderable share of its attention and a substantial portion of its resources to the great task of improving the schools that already existed, of building schools where none existed before, and of so conducting itself generally that adults as well as children would be given at least the fundamentals of learning.

Students of special merit are being sent abroad, mainly to the United States and Europe, for the purpose of observing educational practices in foreign countries; distinguished scholars of other lands are being brought to Mexico to lecture and give advice; and teachers already in service are being accorded every encouragement and opportunity to add to their professional attainments.

While leaving the control of education largely with the several states, the Federal Government is showing a commendable readiness to render all financial assistance within its power. Thanks to its initiative, schools for the training of teachers now exist in practically all parts of the Republic and this month and next, which is the season which corresponds with the long summer vacation in the United States, short courses for teachers already in service will be offered in various educational centers, principally Mexico City. These courses, in the words of the Department of Education, are dedicated especially to the rural schools of the country, as it is the intention of the department "to give special impulse to progress among the rural classes, and this can be accomplished only by creating in the villages that atmosphere and those conditions that will render possible a life that is healthful, intelligent, and prosperous."

The teachers who will attend this vacation school will be chosen by federal school supervisors in consultation with the state governors and local educational authorities. The plan is to have about 20 of them from each state. They are given their transportation from their homes and board and lodging are furnished free. But in return they are expected to do solid work. As described by Douglas L. Parker in the Journal of Education, their scholastic day begins at 6 in the morning and continues, almost without interruption, until 6 in the evening. Not without significance is the fact that the teachers of these teachers serve without pay, gladly devoting their winter vacation to the cause of educational advancement.

How large child labor bulks as an obstacle to scholastic progress may be judged by some statistics which the Children's Bureau of the United States now makes public as the result of its investigations in North Dakota. The study was confined to the farms of six counties of the State and involved 845 children 10 years or more of age. It was found that nearly one-tenth of these children had missed half a school term, one-fifth had been absent 60 days in one year, one-third 40 days or more and one-half 20 days or more. The bureau's findings would seem to corroborate the statement often made in the census reports that those rural areas in which child labor is most prevalent are also the areas in which illiteracy reaches its highest point.

The farm, by the way, is a greater breeder of child labor than is sometimes thought. Many states which rigorously enforce compulsory education laws in their industrial cities openly wink at violation of those same laws in the agricultural districts, taking the ground that farm work keeps boys and girls in the open air and so is less harmful than work in a factory. More than one report of the Children's Bureau has called attention to this serious situation which not only keeps at least 1,000,000 American children in the rural districts from obtaining the common school education which they should have but also works irreparable harm to their physical well-being.

In view of all the circumstances, it is good to know that the recent North Dakota study is merely the first of a series to bring the whole question of rural child labor forcibly to the attention of the people of the country. Next will come investigations of the sugar beet fields of Colorado and Michigan; truck farms in Maryland, New Jersey, and Virginia; two cotton growing counties in Texas; tobacco fields of Kentucky, South Carolina, Virginia, Massachusetts, and Connecticut, and farms in three rural counties in Illinois.

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"The Sonnet's Scanty Plot"

THAT the most difficult and rigid of all fixed forms in poetry should flourish side by side with vers libre is not surprising. Such a backwash from the excesses of formlessness was inevitable, such an attempt to readjust the balance between the demands of form and the impulse to reach out after greater and ever greater freedom. The restrictions of form and the desire for liberty, both of which must be present at all times in the development of any art, should be kept, so far as possible, in equipoise; but in recent years the desire for liberty has been much the more in evidence. At present, however, many American poets are going through precisely the experience which Wordsworth recorded:

In sundry moods, 'twas pastime to be bound
Within the Sonnet's scanty plot of ground;
Well pleased if some (for such there needs must be)
Who have felt the weight of too much liberty,
Should find brief solace there, as I have found.

In saying this one does not deny that free verse, when it is more than mere improvisation, has a strict and binding law of its own. Its law, however, is imposed from within, the pattern being made to fit the mood or thought, whereas the law of the sonnet is given, is imposed from without. The discussion is endless as to which of these two types of artistic law is the higher and better, but at present it is enough to observe that they are at any rate widely different, and that the sonneteer wins his freedom by a willing subjection to external authority. He welcomes the restraints of a form which lops away all redundancy, forcing him to reduce his thought to its bare essentials. He loves the sonnet's laconic austerity, its girt precision and succinctness. He gets wholesome discipline in that narrow room of fourteen lines into which hardly more than one hundred words can be packed, and in the further necessity of arranging these words in a rigid rhyme scheme. He loves the sonnet for its symmetry, for the harmony of its subtly echoing rhymes, for the long roll of the incoming octette and the answering recoil of the six last lines drawing slowly down the beach of sound. So far from tampering with the form or sighing at its difficulties, the true sonneteer is a stickler for the letter of the law and thinks a little enviously of the Japanese poet who has to finish his poem in thirty-five strictly ordered syllables. His hundred words are ample in comparison with that Spartan allowance. No man is forced to write sonnets against his will, he would say, and any man who does write them should "play the game."

Keen delight in the technic of art for its own sake is not a characteristic of English-speaking peoples, and they have invented only one supremely beautiful verse form—the Spenserian stanza. Naturally, therefore, a form developed by a form-loving people and in a language in which it is more difficult to avoid than to find rhyme has fared rather roughly in English hands. A new sonnet structure was worked out by the Elizabethan poets in which nothing of the Italian scheme is kept except the fourteen line length. Many great poems have been written in this three quatrain and couplet arrangement, particularly by Shakespeare, but it cannot be pretended that the English form, considered as such, is as good as the Italian.

❖ ❖ ❖

John Keats abandoned the Italian sonnet form for the English, but even this did not suit him. The Petrarchan form, he said, did not fit the language very well because of what he called the "pouncing rhymes," and he felt keenly, as many other poets have, that it is extremely difficult to give the final couplet of the English sonnet a pleasing effect. In this quandary he wrote a "fourteener" on a novel scheme of his own which, although it is an utter failure, may be worth quoting because it is so little known:

If by dull rhymes our English must be chained,
And, like Andromeda, the sonnet sweet
Fettered, in spite of pained loveliness;
Let us find out, if we must be constrained,
Sandals more interwoven and complete
To fit the naked foot of poesy;
Let us inspect the lyre, and weigh the stress
Of every chord, and see what may be gained
By ear industrious, and attention meet;
Misers of sound and syllable, no less
Than Midas of his coinage, let us be
Jealous of dead leaves in the bay wreath crown.
So, if we may not let the Muse be free,
She will be bound with garlands of her own.

One is surprised that Keats did not adopt the beautiful sonnet form which was invented by his master, Edmund Spenser. It is strange, too, that he did not discover during this period of rebellion against rhyme that every essential effect of the sonnet form may be obtained without the use of any rhyme whatever. The ample illustration, if not the first discovery of this fact, has been reserved for our own time, in which Mr. Bliss Carman has written a number of sonnets in blank verse, carefully preserving the natural divisions at the ends of the first and second quatrains, the shift of mood in the sestette, and what may be called the thought outlines of sonnet form. The complete success of these blank verse sonnets merely proves again that the management of thought is much more important in sonnet making than the matters of rhyme structure upon which most sonneteers expend all their force. The supreme law of the form is that it shall be a unit, that it shall deal with one and only one idea or emotion, considered in two contrasting aspects. This idea or emotion need not be what is commonly considered "poetical," for the sonnet is the most intellectual of forms and is closely allied to the ancient epigram. Its beauty consists, then, not in any intricate rhyme scheme nor yet in the choice of any particular subject matter, but in the compact, unified, yet fully adequate treatment of a single thought. But no one can hope to express the whole truth on this subject more perfectly than Rossetti did in his single line, "A sonnet is a moment's monument."

O. S.

The Cobbler

Unless you knew just where to look
You couldn't find it out of a book,—
Willow Street—close-walled, steep and still,
Short and shadowed in every nook
And hour as day goes up the hill.

The dark shapes slant to west at nine
And creep at once up to a line
Measuring Eastern walls again,
And close the gloried morning vine
That they have touched enough to stain.

The cobbler's house is half the height
That pigeons measure in a flight
From bottom of the hill to top,
And where his one doorstep is white
The cobbler sings and keeps his shop.

Where houses kneel around the church
The pigeons flutter from their perch
Down to the narrow spotless street
To strut and stand and flash and lurch,
Crowding about the cobbler's feet.

—George O'Neil.

The Rebirth of Italian Art

In talking about the Italian Rinascimento, I find the number of expressions existing in the full English language too limited to convey a full idea of the magnificence of that time, and I fear being led into repeating myself and making my tale mohotonous and uninteresting. Fortunately, the variety of forms by which this marvelous fruit of Italian life manifested itself is such that a plain list of the great masterpieces should be, by itself, a vivid tale.

Is there any other place except Italy where the mere mention of a name, be it that of a man, town or thing, can call forth so complete a picture of what it belongs to, with all its vivid associations? Need I add another word when I say "Donatello?" At once you see the whole Bargello of Florence alive with his works! So Fiesole means Virgina of Mino and the mystic angels of Frate Giovanni, and, back in the landscape, silver groves of olive trees and the crescent of the moon! Fonte Gaia, ca' d'Oro Certosa di Pavia! Isn't there a fine sound to these names placed together? They mean a fountain of Siena, a palace in Venice, and a church in the meadows of Lombardy, no more similar to one another than a bird is to a tree or a river; still they belong to each other, for the one law of harmony that governs their lines, that characterizes the age in which they were built. Every work of that period, every memory, contains an incalculable sum of qualities in precise lines, representing at the same time . . . all that can be seen and all that can be imagined.

The bronze gates that Lorenzo Ghiberti created for the Battistero of Florence frame, within a realistic decoration of birds and foliage, the biblical scenes of the Old and New Testaments. They seem to swing open from this world . . . into the mystic spaces of heaven. The portrait that Piero della Francesca painted of Federico da Montefeltro presents the image of a man alive on the canvas with all his vigor, unique under the sun, and animated by the imperious dignity of his race. And the palace that Luciano da Laurana built for him in Urbino is an edifice worthy of housing the magnificence of such a man. Still, above him, above all his generation, stands the admirable, the friend and rival of Ludovico il Moro and Alfonso d'Aragona, the lover of art and war and beautiful women, the pride of the Rinascimento, Lorenzo il Magnifico!

Lorenzo il Magnifico! I like to say this beautiful name aloud—as at night I call the stars by name—"La Vega, Sirius, Aldebaran," as I call the names of Griselda and Melusina, of Diana and of the tacit Persephone, for the love of the sound, for the love of the dreams that the sound evokes. Never do I say the name of the Magnifico that I do not see my youthful dreams of Florence rise before me!—Silvio Villa, in "The Unbidden Guest."

Lord Morley as Poet

He avowedly set affairs before literature, considering purely literary qualities as a fragile and secondary good which, he said, the world is very willing to let die unless it has been engendered by living forces. Yet in him the poet was often adjacent to the social philosopher. Poetry was a profound part of his being. To authentic poetry of many modes and ages he was delicately and wisely responsive. He had a very deep appreciation of Dante, with his severe, vivid ardent force of vision, as he called it. Of the Greeks, Homer, Æschylus, and Sophocles were close to him; of the Latins, Virgil and Lucretius—in some regards he set the latter above the former, as, knowing his nature and temper, we can readily understand—and a few songs of Catullus he ranked among the brightest gems of the antique world. Goethe was often called to his counsel.

Emerson was one of the moulding influences of his inner life. He was sometimes stirred to the depths by the "moral pulse" that beat in the verse (or prose) of Hugo. His English poetical enthusiasms are a long story. Shakespeare, Milton, Wordsworth: we are well prepared for his devotion; also for much of the appeal of Byron, and for the stimulation and solace that he found in Matthew Arnold. To the humanity and the music of Burns he rendered homage that was almost tender. Gray was a high favorite; "genial," "simple," "humane," "perpetually pleasing," he averred, was "the best verse of the rationalistic century." . . .

The man of letters kept the poet within him under strict control. If the fact is a key to much of his positive and serene achievement it explains a limitation which admirers of his best must have felt. Vain as it is, one wishes there had been rebellion, that play had been given to his spirit of poetry, to his innate music, master though he was in the fields of social character and political philosophy which he made particularly his own, which he saw so steadily and treated so lucidly. . . . His task in the main was the interpreter's task; it has been done so nobly at the best that we draw from it a sense of original and kingly service.—W. P. Ryan, in The Bookman (London).

Nasturtiums

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Eagerness, anticipation,
Abandon, joy,—
Sturdy, climbing up your station,
Pressing on slate
Over wall and lattice gate.

Like great eyes whose amber
Shakes off dewy tears,
Having piquant perfume,
Having a loveliness,
Humility and nobleness
In a lowly place;
Let me breathe you till my face
Wins the shining of bright grace,
For you have no fears;
I would heed fear less.

I fill my hand until it bears
Gay rosette of gold, no less,
With green about like lace.

Martha Webster Merriehew.



A Norwegian Summer Pasture

THE saetar, or summer pasture, is a distinctive Norwegian feature. Early in the summer, when the snow begins to leave the lower mountain peaks, the young people make ready. A little later they may be seen driving long lines of cattle before them up the rocky ledges to the forage above. There the cattle are turned out to graze and there the young people indulge in sports and laughter, fun and pleasure, toil and work, throughout the whole summer.

The shelter at the saetar is of the rudest sort, a shack stuck together around a chimney or a hard-pounded cave hollowed out of the mountain side and heaped with stone.

The saetar is a curious institution, an outgrowth of conditions in a country of mountain peaks, forests, glaciers, rushing rivers and rocks, a country of which seventy per cent is inaccessible, uninhabitable highlands and torrents, and only five per cent arable land.

Twin Lights of Cape Ann

Every lighthouse holds memories for the sailorman who has once sighted it but some lights are so distinctive in memory as to live in the sailor's thoughts to whatever far-flung stretches of the five oceans he may fare. There are Fire Island and "The Highland"; the Farallones and Point Conception, off the California coast; there is Bishop's Light, on the Scilly Islands, and Ushant, off the French coast; and such lonely outposts as Staten Island near Cape Horn, and the Aleutian Islands. And there, too, are the Twin Lights of Cape Ann!

The Lights of Ann! Can you not imagine what they mean, sighted at last by the fisherman, faring home to Gloucester for Christmas, carrying sail with reckless daring, in order to be on time.

"Head her west, so'-west from Quero, 'til we sight the Lights on Ann," he sings as, with full fare, the bow is turned homeward over cold, gray seas and beneath an ominous sky toward "Gloucester at Christmastime and home once more." How much of Gloucester's history, writ large in terms of the sailor's calling, have those twin beams witnessed! Glowing splendidly and unfailingly with their mighty "first order" lenses, they throw their yellow glow far seaward, to welcome with the cheer of a human voice the fisher of Gloucester, home from the Grand Banks, or from "The Labrador."

And how the old coaster, lumbering down the coast after forsaking reluctantly a safe harbor at Boothbay or Portland, hoping to gain another ere wind and sea "make up," struggles to work her way past those lights on Thatcher's, then past Eastern Point and the long breakwater into Gloucester's fair and safe harbor! Vividly to my recollection comes one such occasion, when humble foremastband on a lumber schooner, amateur and only half efficient, I kept an eager eye on those lights as I labored alternately at pump and mainsail sheet! Ah, the toil of the old-fashioned hand-pump of a coasting schooner! Deem it exaggeration if you will, but I declare it to be comparable to the labor of a coolie on the Shanghai waterfront, or a miner in the Klondike! And no human impulsion is needed to keep one everlastingly at it, when the least respite means the brine creeping up around one's ankles.

How we strove that night to bring the Twin Lights to "l'eward," with a heavy southwesterly determined to fight us back! It was tack and tack, and then tack again, with never a yard gained, as it seemed to us. In the intervals between working sail it was pump and pump, and then pump some more, with never a breathing space. Would those twin gleams, seeming to mock us with scornful eyes, never come abreast us? But at last it was accomplished, and how welcome the safe harbor as, sweetest of music, our anchor chain rattled through the hawse-holes! Over our stern then flamed the Two Lights, their mocking gleam changed, in our tired fancy, to a twinkle of good cheer.

It is one of the refuges of the North Atlantic that the Lights of Cape Ann mark, even as they guard from our stern coast, where "Mother Ann's" rocky visage somberly bids men beware the dangers which crowd about her feet. And in many a foreign port the sailor dreams of the "Two Lights," and of the fair scenes which lie behind them.

His Mother Arrives

The ship bearing Moisheh's family was to dock the next morning at eleven o'clock. The night before, Hanneh Breineh and all of us were busy decorating the house in honor of the arrivals. The sound of hammering and sweeping, and raised, excited voices filled the air.

Sosheh, the finisher, standing on top of a soapbox, was garnishing the chandelier with red-paper flowers.

Hanneh Breineh tacked bright, checked oilcloth on top of the washtubs.

Zaretsky was nailing together the broken leg of the table.

"I should live so," laughed Sasheh, her sallow face flushed with holiday joy. "This kitchen almost shines like a parlor, but for only this—" pointing to the sagging lounge, where the stained mattress protruded.

"Shah! I'll fix this up in a minute so it'll look like new from the store." And Hanneh Breineh took out the red-flowered, Sabbath tablecloth from the bureau and tucked it around the lounge.

Meantime Moisheh, his eyes popping with excitement, raised clouds of dust as he swept dirt that had been gathering since Passover from the corners of the room.

"Enough with the cleaning!" he commanded. "Come only around," and he pulled out from the corner his Russian steamer-basket.

"O!—o!—o!—o!, and a!—a!!" the boarders shouted, hilariously. "Will you treat us to a holiday cake maybe?"

"Wait only!" He gesticulated grandly as he loosened the lock.

One by one he held up and displayed the treasured trousseau which little by little he had gathered together for his loved ones.

A set of red-woolen underwear for each of the brothers, and for his mother a thick, gray shirt. Heavy cotton socks, a blue-checked apron, and a red-velvet waist appeared next. And then—Moisheh was reduced to guttural grunts of primitive joy as he unfolded a rainbow tie for Pelvel, the doctor, and pink suspenders for his "baby" brother.

Moisheh did not remove his clothes—no sleep for him that night. It was still dark when the sound of his heavy shoes, clumping around the kitchen as he cooked his breakfast, woke the rest of us.

"You got to come with me—I can't hold myself together with so much joy," he implored. There was no evading his entreaties, so I promised to get away as soon as I could and meet him at the dock.

I arrived at Ellis Island to find Moisheh stamping up and down like a wild horse. "What are they holding them so long?" he cried, mad with anxiety to reach those for whom he had so long waited and hungered.

I had to shake him roughly before I could make him aware of my presence, and immediately he was again lost in his eager search of the mob that crowded the gates.

The faces of the immigrants, from the tiniest babe at its mother's breast to the most decrepit old gray-haired man, were all stamped with the same transfigured look—a look of those who gazed for the first time upon the radiance of the dawn. The bosoms of the women heaved with excitement. The men seemed to be expanding, growing with the surge of realized hopes, of dreams come true. . . . Their eyes were luminous with hope, bewildered joy and vague forebodings. A voice was heard above the shouted orders and shuffling feet—above the clamor of the pressing crowds—"Gott sei dank!" The pæan of thanksgiving was echoed and re-echoed—a pæan of nations released—America.

I had to hold tight to the bars not to be trampled underfoot by the crowd that surged through the gates. Suddenly a wild animal cry tore from Moisheh's throat. "Mammeniu! Mammeniu!" And a pair of gorilla-like arms infolded a gaunt, wasted little figure wrapped in a shawl.

"Moisheh! my heart!" she sobbed, devouring him with hunger-ravaged eyes.

"Ach!" she trembled—drawing back to survey her first-born. "From the bare feet and rags of Smirak to leather shoes and a suit like a Rothschild!" she cried in Yiddish. "Ach!—I lived to see America!"

A dumb thing laughing and crying he stood there, a primitive figure, pathetic, yet sublime in the purity of his passionate love, his first love—his love for his mother.

The toil-worn little hand pulled at his neck as she whispered in Moisheh's ear, and as in a dream he turned with outstretched arms to greet his brothers.—Anzia Yezierska, in "Children of Loneliness."

On Painswick Beacon

Here lie counties five in a waggon wheel.
There quick Severn like a silver eel
Wriggles through pastures green and pale stubble.
There sending up its quiet coloured bubble
Of earth May Hill floats on a flaming sky,
And, marvelling at all, forgetting trouble,
Here—home again—stand I!

—F. W. Harvey, in The Spectator.

Flight

Was it some hidden bond of sympathy with the creatures of the air that caused me to wake at their far cry? I sprang up and leaned from my window. Broad trails of fleecy vapor banded the southern sky where a dim blur of light indicated the mist-shrouded moon. The soft shadows were motionless as the shadows of a pearl. Earth slept. Again came that strange wild cry, dropping from a great height. It stirred a deep longing to be gone with them on their high airy trails—the wild geese, flying toward the south. Mist-gray as the ghostly night, I saw them in fancy, heads thrust forward, strong wings beating easily, without hurry, without pause, holding on their sure course.

Remote, fine as an inner whisper, the disturbing cry faded. They were flying to meet the southern constellations rising now above the rim of the world to make our winter glorious. I turned to the east and there, clear in mid-heaven, its three belted stars almost vertical to the horizon, northward, red Betelgeuse, southward blue Rigel, stood Orion, shining as though new washed in magic waters of light, shining with such ardent joy as seemed to fill the heavens with a song of praise—a clear song of praise to Him who guides the wild bird through the pathless air and swings the flaming stars through their mighty arcs.

Illumination

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MEN have always loved the cheerfulness of light; and from the very earliest days have used it as a symbol for moral and spiritual beauty. Even the humble candle has been given its little halo, and figures in some of the loveliest passages in literature; in that, for instance, where Jesus says, "If thy whole body therefore be full of light, having no part dark, the whole shall be full of light, as when the bright shining of a candle doth give thee light."

The romance of light clings to the lamp, the candle, and the torch. Indeed, a tiny light shining out from a solitary window and guiding the lonely traveler on his way is still a precious symbol to us all; so that in reading the ancient Biblical statement, "Thy word is a lamp unto my feet, and a light unto my path," we often picture a lantern helping us along rocky footpaths or over broken ground, rather than any more powerful beam. It may be that we are too conservative in thought spiritually, and that we should heighten our symbols, following our methods in the material world.

In days to come, when men think over the great advance which the world has made in civilization, they will mention the progress which the twentieth century made in its method of lighting. It has been said that this increase of light in the world corresponds to increased enlightenment in the consciousness of mankind, and is a sign of progress. Certainly, in the material world generally, men love light rather than darkness, and they like that light to be powerful. The clearer and stronger the light, whether it be material or spiritual, the more likely they are to walk safely.

In future years it will likewise be recognized that Mrs. Eddy's discovery of Christian Science was the most illuminating event that had occurred in the world of thought since Christ Jesus' time. She herself writes in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 248): "In the material world, thought has brought to light with great rapidity many useful wonders. With like activity have thought's swift pinions been rising towards the realm of the real, to the spiritual cause of those lower things which give impulse to inquiry." Again and again she speaks of spiritual truth in terms of light; indeed, it is her favorite symbol, and none could more fittingly depict the reform she accomplished in the realm of religion.

Long ago, the Puritan divine, John Robinson, a man of broad outlook and generous temper, saw the possibility of future generations gaining a greater understanding of the Bible, and left the memorable words, "I am very confident that the Lord hath more truth and light yet to break forth out of his Holy word." It was Mrs. Eddy's happiness to bring this prophecy to pass. Her books are full of illumination for readers of the Scriptures, throwing, as they do, a new radiance upon the pages of the New Testament. The light which shines out from the Christian Science textbook disperses shadows of every kind, and illumines human existence with the sunshine of God's love. To be no longer homeless in a material universe, but the blessed child of the All-powerful, loved and sustained every moment by God; no longer to read the Bible in a mood of resignation or mystification, but as the heir of all its glorious promises; no longer to tremble before the hopeless edicts of medical doctrines, knowing the divine presence of God to be absolutely all that exists,—this is what the truth as revealed in Christian Science is doing for men. These are the blessed results of that knowledge which has dawned upon so many, and made their lives radiant with that light of Life wherein they may dwell safely forever.

In the old days, longing to express high ideals in daily living, they may perchance have looked back pensively through the ages to a far distant land where one lived and loved whom they knew to be their pattern; and perhaps their hearts echoed the words of the poet who wrote regretfully:

"Comes faint and far thy voice,
From vales of Galilee.
Thy vision fades in ancient shades.
How shall we follow thee?"

Now the question is answered, and a light streams out of the past and illumines the present; for Christian Science shows us exactly what Jesus meant when he said, "Follow me," and "He that followeth me shall not walk in darkness, but shall have the light of life." Christian Scientists often owe their very lives to whatever small understanding they may have gained of this teaching. More than this, they have the comfort of knowing that no ill is incurable; that life and happiness are the birthright of all; that the Father loves all equally; and that all those who have known darkness and sorrow will certainly some day be led to heavenly happiness and life and light.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1923

EDITORIALS

FORMER PRESIDENT WILSON established a new precedent when he read in person his messages to Congress. President Coolidge has followed this precedent, but a new one has been set in his case by the adoption of a broadcasting device installed in the House, by which more than 1,000,000 people in the United States will be enabled to hear the actual voice of the President delivering his first message to Congress. The message was one that was worth listening to in homes equipped with radio, and worth more careful reading in the newspapers. It seems to abound with what has come to be known as the Coolidge characteristics. Its most notable feature is its brevity, and an absence of anything like an effort at fine writing or circumlocution. What Mr. Coolidge has to say is said with the utmost conciseness, and with a refreshing absence of that tendency observable in many public men, to so qualify and hedge about every statement that the reader can hardly be certain as to the intent of the speaker. It is not every politician, for example, who would dispose of a question surcharged with political dynamite in such a phrase as this, "But I do not favor the granting of a bonus."

President Coolidge's First Message

As is customary, a discussion of foreign affairs leads the message. Perhaps it is illustrative of the steady retreat of the United States from further co-operation with its former associates during the war that in this message comparatively little space is given to this subject. In brief, the President declares the question of American participation in the League of Nations a closed issue. He asserts himself in favor of a permanent World Court of Justice, intended to include the whole world, although he declares that the pending proposition before the Senate, "that this Government give its support to the permanent Court of International Justice" is "a new and somewhat different plan." We are not clear in our mind as to the reason for this distinction, but in the paragraph devoted to it the President makes an earnest plea for the establishment of a court, and for the consideration of its establishment without the element of partisanship being introduced.

His discussion of the state of diplomatic relations with Russia indicates a more tolerant disposition than has characterized recent administrations. He states among the conditions precedent to recognition of Russia the acceptance by that country of "that debt contracted with our Government, not by the Czar but by the newly formed Republic of Russia." Doubtless Mr. Coolidge has given attention, and will give further attention, to the question as to how much of that debt was employed in financing expeditions intended to overthrow the newly formed Republic of Russia. It may be said, however, that in general the pronouncement on Russia indicates a purpose of considering with toleration the present status of that Government, and accepting in good faith any evidences of the progressive abandonment of "the active spirit of enmity to our institutions."

Concerning the fiscal condition of the country, the President makes a plea for increasing economy in administration, and approves strongly the Mellon tax reduction plan, which has been fully discussed in these columns. He especially commends a decrease of taxation on earned incomes and a further abolition of admission, message and nuisance taxes. He does not favor excess profit taxes, and he says of the present system of taxation:

> High taxes reach everywhere and burden everybody. They bear most heavily upon the poor. They diminish industry and commerce. They make agriculture unprofitable. They increase the rates on transportation. They are a charge on every necessary of life. Of all services which the Congress can render to the country, I have no hesitation in declaring this one to be paramount. To neglect it, to postpone it, to obstruct it by unsound proposals, is to become unworthy of public confidence and untrue to public trust. The country wants this measure to have the right of way over all others.

A warm recommendation that the right to issue tax-exempt securities should be abolished forms part of this section of the message.

The great mass of the American people, recognizing with gratitude the fact that President Coolidge is not, as the phrase goes, merely officially dry, but personally an advocate and supporter of prohibition, will applaud his proposition for a special coast guard to put an end to the notorious smuggling of liquor into the country. And we think that no one professing to be a law-abiding and patriotic citizen of the country can take issue with this phrase with which he closes his discussion of the prohibition question:

> Free government has no greater menace than disrespect for authority and continual violation of law. It is the duty of a citizen not only to observe the law but to let it be known that he is opposed to its violation.

The question of the regulation of immigration, which will press for attention at the present Congress, is briefly but adequately discussed. The President is for the continuance of a policy of restricted immigration, and very wisely urges that there should be inspection at the source of all immigration; and that all aliens resident in the country should be registered. Both of these recommendations have heretofore been warmly advocated by this newspaper.

In view of the very active discussion of the distress of the farming community, the President's utterances on the subject of farm prices and the charges upon the farmer's product have notable importance. He denies that any plan for government fixing of prices, or resort to the public treasury, will have permanent benefit. He says that the farmer himself must act. There must be organization for marketing and for the control of the volume of the product. "An entire reorganization of the rate structure for freight is necessary." He advises courses in the agricultural schools in the theory of organization and co-operative marketing. He pleads for a diversification of crops—not a novel suggestion in itself, but accompanied in this instance with the suggestion that the Government should finance the loans needed for the purchase of stock, or other expenditures involved in changing the existing agricultural methods. He urges the provision of cheaper fertilizers, and in this connection asks that Muscle Shoals shall be sold, with the primary purpose of getting low-priced nitrates for the farmers, and with the amount of money to be received for it only as a secondary consideration. Whether or not this is to be considered as an expression of friendliness to Mr. Henry Ford is a matter which will be judged largely according to the personal predilections of those giving it consideration.

Does the President stand for complete aloofness of the United States from participation in world-wide problems? If he is to be judged only by the emphasis which he lays upon the conclusion, as he views it, of the struggle for participation in the League of Nations, he would be considered as an isolationist. But we think that the last two paragraphs of his message should be carefully studied before assigning him to a place by the side of Hiram Johnson, Medill McCormick, or Senator Borah. It is impossible to read them and believe that President Coolidge stands for a doctrine of unqualified national withdrawal and selfishness. They may well be studied as the clear expression of the faith of the man who has to guide the country at least for another year, and who must submit to its people his qualifications to be chosen for a full term as President of the United States:

> It is 100 years since our country announced the Monroe Doctrine. This principle has been ever since, and is now, one of the main foundations of our foreign relations. It must be maintained. But in maintaining it we must not be forgetful that a great change has taken place. We are no longer a weak nation, thinking mainly of defense, dreading foreign imposition. We are great and powerful. New powers bring new responsibilities. Our duty then was to protect ourselves. Added to that, our duty now is to help give stability to the world. We want idealism. We want that vision which lifts men and nations above themselves. These are virtues by reason of their own merit. But they must not be cloistered; they must not be impractical; they must not be ineffective.
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> The world has had enough of the curse of hatred and selfishness, of destruction and war. It has had enough of the wrongful use of material power. For the healing of the nations there must be good will and charity, confidence and peace. The time has come for a more practical use of moral power, and more reliance upon the principle that right makes its own might. Our authority among the nations must be represented by justice and mercy. It is necessary not only to have faith, but to make sacrifices for our faith. The spiritual forces of the world make all its final determinations. It is with these voices that America should speak. Whenever they declare a righteous purpose there need be no doubt that they will be heard. America has taken her place in the world as a republic—free, independent, powerful. The best service that can be rendered to humanity is the assurance that this place will be maintained.

WHEN, in 1918, Representative John J. Rogers, of Massachusetts, introduced in the Congress of the United States a measure "For the Reorganization and Improvement of the Foreign Service," it was as the result of a long and painstaking investigation of the subject, both at home and abroad. Mr. Rogers was, moreover, assisted in his preparation of the measure by suggestions and advice from Wilbur J. Carr, Director of the Consular Service and a man thoroughly sympathetic with its needs.

The Rogers Consular Bill

This bill marked, as a matter of fact, the very first real attempt to improve the foreign service of the United States in three-quarters of a century, with the single exception of the legislation which placed the service on a merit basis in 1915. Only at that date was anything done to end the highly iniquitous system under which it simply constituted political "pickings," a joke to the rest of the world and a disgrace to America. And it is a fact that such a condition of things had existed practically since 1856, if not ever since the United States inaugurated a system of foreign representation.

But of all the weaknesses of America's foreign service, the feature most unfavorably commented upon has been the utter lack of any provision for a man, who has, perhaps, spent his life as America's representative abroad, when he retires. Mr. Rogers' measure not only remedies this state of affairs but provides, with careful cognizance of the needs, for most of the other deficiencies of the present system of foreign representation. Yet, after numerous and extended hearings, no progress whatever was achieved toward the final enactment of this highly desirable measure into law until last year, when Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, made it a point to espouse it and secure the transmittal of the President's indorsement to Congress. In all this time the only changes made in the original text of the bill have been in the nature of such improvements as the course of events has made to seem advisable, and in the embodiment of certain suggestions from the President and from the Secretary of State.

The latest introduction of the measure came, then, last autumn. Following more hearings, it was introduced in, and passed, the House of Representatives in February. It was reported to the Senate by the Committee on Foreign Relations—and forgotten while the Senate was filibustering on the shipping bill. So that all the various steps must now be retraced, though this time with every prospect of ultimate success; and it is stated that hearings upon the bill will commence quite soon.

IT IS difficult to see why in many of the states of the American Union, where prohibition is established by law, the drunken driver often receives the lightest of sentences when brought before the courts, whereas in Great Britain, where liquor drinking is under no ban whatever, the drunken motorist is regarded as a public menace and generally treated as such. Many of the American states, that is, seem not to have awakened to the enormity of this crime, which is at any moment likely to result in fatalities, injuries, and much attendant misery. Consequently, in by far the greater number of drunken driver cases which come before their courts, and in which the defendants are found guilty, they receive but a small fine, or at most a short jail sentence. It is, therefore, cause for congratulation that the Automobile Legal Association, which operates in New England and throughout a number of states farther west, has started a campaign against the liquor-drinking automobilist, in the effort to have laws passed making it obligatory on the part of the courts to pronounce more drastic sentences and impose heavier fines than at present.

The A. L. A. and Drunken Drivers

Figures collected and made public by the association indicate that there has been a decided increase in liquor drinking by automobilists during the last few years, and it contends that only by making the sentences such that they will produce a lasting effect upon the experience of those found guilty will any real progress be made in meeting this condition. Hence the association has taken as its slogan, "Not less than three months in jail." There should not be the slightest doubt regarding the support which the public will give to such endeavors, because the great majority of Americans are standing right back of the prohibition legislation of the country.

When it is realized that driving an automobile is something which necessarily requires a clear head and the use of keen judgment, and that the use of alcohol, especially to the extent of intoxication, stupefies the intellect and clouds the thought, the necessity of some drastic action is obvious. That an organization having the power and the standing of the A. L. A. should have deliberately undertaken such a campaign is, therefore, promising of good results in the highest degree.

AN AMBITIOUS and exhaustive program has been mapped out by the organization called the Sentinels of the Republic for its first national convention scheduled to meet in Washington on Dec. 10. It is said that the meeting will be in joint session with "representatives of other co-operating national organizations." It is unfortunate that it has not been made clear just what "co-operating" organizations are referred to. From intimations which may have been inadvertently dropped, there is a suspicion that at least one of these is the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment. It will be gratifying if it is found that this conjecture is unwarranted. But it has more than once been made plain that the so-called Sentinels share with the organization named the conviction that prohibition by constitutional enactment is all wrong. If representatives of both these bodies do sheet together, they will have the chance to tell their troubles to each other without interruption or interference.

The Sentinels and the Constitution

Just why, one may ask, is it deemed necessary that any voluntary organization should be formed at this time to protect the people against the results of their own deliberate action in the matter of amending the Constitution and in enforcing the provisions of such amendments? The great mass of thoughtful citizens and voters of the country give no indication that they are convinced that they have acted unwisely or hastily in adopting any of the important amendments to the Constitution which have more recently been made a part of that document. Hardly an opportunity has been overlooked by the voters of the several states, in collateral referendums taken since the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment, to reaffirm the ratifying decisions of their legislatures. They show no disposition to complain that the issue of prohibition was not fairly and fully presented and discussed.

The solicitude displayed by these self-appointed guardians of the public weal is so extraordinary as to demand considerate inquiry. True friends and defenders of the Constitution are inclined to be suspicious of Greeks bearing gifts. If it actually appeared that, by unwise and imprudent action in the past, indefensible changes have been made in the organic law of the land, none would be more ready than the intelligent and patriotic voters of the country to join forces with an organization committed to the protection of the Constitution. It is not cause for alarm or apprehension that further changes are to be proposed. The same wisdom that has safeguarded that great document in the past may safely be depended upon to protect and keep it inviolate in the future.

Editorial Notes

ROY CHAPMAN ANDREWS is certainly entitled to a feeling of legitimate pride, not only in the fact that his expedition into Mongolia, which was undertaken entirely as an exploratory venture, was highly successful from this standpoint, but also because it proved quite unexpectedly to be of extraordinary commercial value. The trip was made by automobiles, upon which when he set out for China he was unable to get a single cent of insurance, so utterly fantastic appeared his whole scheme to the companies consulted. Since returning he has received communications from scores of motor transport concerns in the East asking for information relative to the establishment of motor trade routes into hitherto untouched territory. It is not every pioneer who sees his dreams advance so quickly toward their fullest realization.

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EVEN though it was a clergyman who declared from a Hamilton (Ont.) pulpit that prohibition in Ontario was a failure and responsible for a crime wave, it can do no harm to call attention to the fact that, according to the provincial Government blue book statistics, the record of "offenses" shows a decrease of 33 per cent from 1914 to 1922. Moreover, many county jails, which used to be full all the time, are now untenanted. It is so easy to fall into the habit of seeing what one wants to see, rather than what really is, that it is well to hesitate before accepting at their face value all statements claiming to prove the prohibition reform futile.

A British Onlooker's Diary

By H. W. MASSINGHAM

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Dec. 5—I can only give your readers the last flying forecast of an event which is as doubtful as any in modern English politics. If I take the greatest common measure of these prophecies, I should assume there will be no striking change from the balance of parties in the last House of Commons, at least no change that is likely to yield a sufficient mandate for high protection. This, perhaps the most assured factor in the situation, is, in itself, due to the special political circumstances of our time. The Free Trade Party is divided into two sections: Liberals and Labor men, who, between them, are fairly certain to retain the 8,000,000 votes they polled a year ago, against the 5,000,000 odd which the united Conservative Party secured. If, as is generally assumed, these proportions are maintained with no great variation, the protectionists, even if they obtain a majority of seats, will be in a very decisive minority in votes.

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But none of the experts, including The Times, which is now ministerialist, expects that Stanley Baldwin will retain his present majority of seventy-seven votes. The Times estimates give twenty-seven as a minimum and fifty-nine as a maximum, and I may add a private estimate from a Unionist authority, as varying between thirty-five and fifty. Of these, probably a dozen members will return to Parliament pledged to free trade, while others, including Lord Derby, will take a middle position of taxes for revenue only. Opposition estimates naturally give more generous allowance to their special groups, the Liberals even assuming a reaction in their favor which would assure them the leadership of the three parties, and Labor calculations vary between a strength of 175 to well over 200, with a marked tendency to the higher figure. Yet another factor points to an inconclusive result. The elections have been fought almost without passion. Mr. Lloyd George's rhetorics reintroduced his personality into British politics, and secured him the virtual chieftaincy of the Liberal Party over the head of Herbert H. Asquith. But his reappearance has an effect of curiosity, rather than of politics.

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Yet a third element shadows and qualifies the economic issue. That is the struggle between the Liberal and Labor parties for primacy in numbers in the new Parliament. The battle is not one of prestige only—it has deep political significance. It is of vital importance to the Liberals to regain titular honors, and the real, critical power which attaches to the formal Opposition. Should they fail in this, their day is over, and the Liberal Party will have played its last rôle in British and European history. It is safe to assert that, but for this consideration, the reunion with Mr. Lloyd George would never have taken place.

But since Labor achieved the complete transference of the organized workers' vote from Liberalism to itself, it must, so long as it retains this force—and it is not likely to lose it—command the promise of the future. In this rivalry lies the secret of the inveterate hostility between the two parties, united as they are on the question of the hour. For that reason there cannot, as some British journals seem to believe, be a Liberal-Labor government, even should the election transfer to Labor-Liberalism the balance of parliamentary power. It would conceivably bring about a Labor-Liberal agreement on a minimum program of reforms to be carried out by a Labor government counting on Liberal votes. But, as any such bargain would exclude the capital levy, on which Labor has based at least a third of its electoral campaign, that issue again stands virtually barred.

Where the Workers Run Their Towns

EMPLOYEE administration of company-owned towns is being successfully tried in a good many industrial communities, according to Law and Order, which describes an enterprise of this kind at Abbeville, South Carolina:

"The Abbeville Cotton Mills has worked out an interesting and novel plan by which its employees are given full charge of the administration of its village. It not only gives the employees a chance to express their ideas as to how the village should be conducted, but gives them an opportunity to execute their ideas through a board of eleven members, elected by the employees, who have full charge of the administration of the village. This board is known as the board of operatives, and operates under a yearly budget, which it prepares, covering the estimated cost of operation of the property and activities under its direction. After approval of this budget by the board of directors, the board of operatives becomes responsible for all expenses covered by the budget. The board of operatives, in its administrative capacity, has charge of all matters having to do with housing and community welfare. It has three standing committees, which are: (1) village administration, (2) working conditions, and (3) recreation and education. This board also has the right to carry any grievance of an employee, or group of employees, to the management. The purpose of this board, as expressed in its constitution and by-laws, is 'to represent the interests of the whole body of operatives in matters pertaining to work, recreation, education and community life, and to co-operate with the company in all things tending to promote the common good.'"

Better Roads in South America

ZEAL for better roads is spreading through South America, according to the Brazilian American, which chronicles two recent achievements: a national good roads exposition and the completion of South America's longest bridge.

"An exposition of automobiles, tractors, motorcycles, accessories, etc., is being held in the Palace of Industry, valley of Carmo, Sao Paulo. This is the first show of the kind to be held in Brazil by national initiative and forms part of the program of the Third Congress of Good Roads of Sao Paulo.

"The new bridge across the river Sao Francisco, from Pirapora, on the Central of Brazil Railway, is now open for traffic. The line is made as far as the first station, Independencia, on the left bank of the river. The bridge is 700 meters long and is the largest bridge in South America."

Honorable and Intelligent Journalism

THE recent history of the press, writes Bruce Bliven in the Atlantic Monthly, seems to prove conclusively that there is a Gresham's law in this field: the debased coinage drives the true metal out of circulation. He continues:

"To be sure, there are facts to be cited in opposition. Honorable and intelligent journalism of the type represented by the New York Times and World, The Christian Science Monitor, and a few other papers, not only still exists, but does well. Never were greater pains taken than by these journals to lay before their readers (usually thankless and indifferent) an accurate and complete picture of the world they live in."